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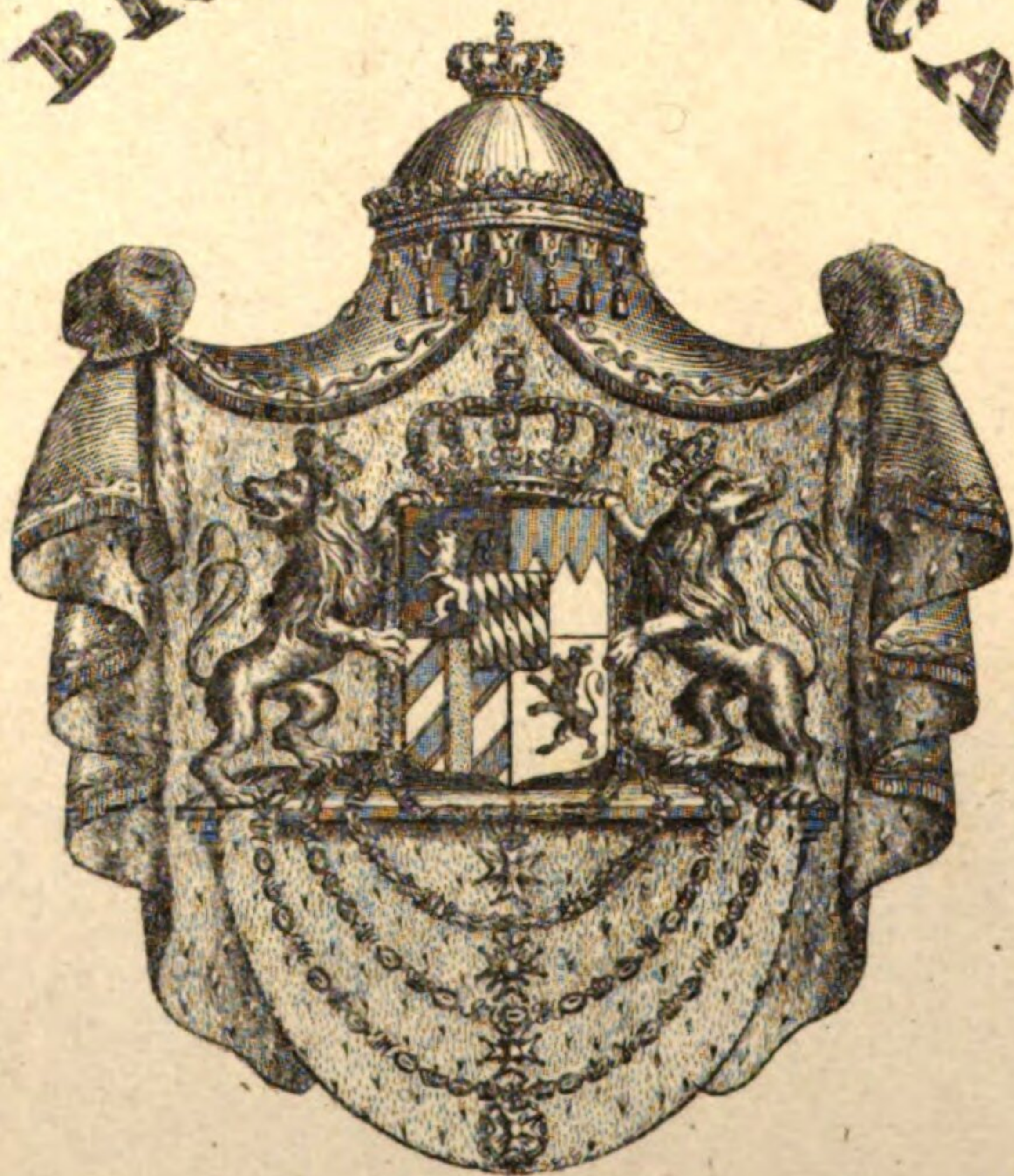
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Memorial

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BRITISH MEMORIAL

OF THE

REV. JAMES SPOTTISWOOD.

Exhibited
to the
Royal Society
1844

BREEFE MEMORIAL

LYFE AND DEATH

DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTISWOOD

A

BREEFE MEMORIAL

OF THE

LYFE AND DEATH

OF

DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTISWOOD.

From a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library

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BRIEF MEMORIAL

OF THE

LIFE AND DEATH

OF

DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTSWOOD

A
BREEFE MEMORIAL
OF THE
LYFE AND DEATH
OF
DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTISWOOD,
BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN IRELAND ;
AND OF THE
LABYRINTH OF TROUBLES HE FELL INTO IN THAT KINGDOM, AND
THE MANNER OF THE UNHAPPY ACCIDENT BROUGHT
SUCH TROUBLES UPON HIM.

From a Manuscript in the Auchinleck Library.

EDINBURGH :
Printed by George Ramsay and Company,
FOR ARCH. CONSTABLE AND CO. EDINBURGH,
AND LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
LONDON.

1811.

BRIEF MEMORIAL

OF THE

LYFE AND DEATH

OF

DOCTOR JAMES SPOTTSWOOD,

BISHOP OF CLOGHER IN IRELAND;

AND OF THE

CAUSE OF THE PEOPLE HE SET ON IN THAT KINGDOM, AND

THE MANNER OF THE UNHAPPY ACCIDENT WHICH

SUCH TRAGEDIES BRING HIM.

From a Manuscript in the Stockholm Library.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by GUTHRIE, Fleming and Co.,

FOR ARCH. CONSTABLE AND CO. EDINBURGH,

AND LONDON, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,

LONDON.

1811

ADVERTISEMENT.

JAMES SPOTTISWOOD, Bishop of Clogher, the Memorial of whose life is now given to the public, was the second son of Mr **JOHN SPOTTISWOOD**, a prominent character at the time of the Reformation in Scotland, and one of the first provincial Superintendants *. In the Life of the Archbishop of St Andrews, prefixed to his History, it is remarkable that there is no mention made of his brother the Bishop of Clogher; there is, however, reason to surmise that, in some particulars, his Biographer was perplexed by the story of the two brothers, and has ascribed to the elder what peculiarly belonged to the younger. There was, indeed, a singular coincidence in their fortunes. At the University of Glasgow they both were distinguished for early and uncommon acquirements; both afterwards became favourites at Court, and were raised to high ecclesiastical preferments; both, harassed by the prevailing spirit of the times, were driven, at the close of life, the one from Scotland and the other from Ireland, to seek refuge in London, and were buried side by side in Westminster Abbey †.

On the accession of King James to the throne of England, James Spottiswood accompanied him as one of the household,

* Archbishop Spottiswood's Life and History. Knox's History.

† Crawford's Officers of State, p. 163;—Douglas's Baronage, p. 447.

and shortly after having entered into holy orders, was preferred, at the age of 36, to the Rectory of Wells in Norfolkk, in the year 1603. The presentation* bears date at Harfeild, 16th December of that year, but, as a preliminary step, the *concessio indigenationis*†, or letters of naturalization, passed the Privy Seal on the 24th of the preceding month of November. At Wells he remained Rector for seventeen years. In 1620, on the death of Dr Montgomerie, Bishop of Meath and Clogher, the celebrated Dr James Usher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, was promoted to the see of Meath, and Dr Spottiswood to that of Clogher. It appears that, on his arrival in Ireland as Bishop elect, but before consecration, Dr Spottiswood had assumed the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Clogher, and Dr Usher had done the same in the Diocese of Meath. This was resisted by Archbishop Hampton, and gave rise to a correspondence between the Primate and the Bishop of Meath‡, in which Usher waves the claim for himself, but advises, in the case of the Bishop of Clogher, that the matter should not be brought into the courts of law, urging that it was very likely that there, the influence of the Sword (meaning the royal prerogative) would outweigh the influence of the Keys. The Archbishop seems to have been of a different opinion, and fully resolved that the Keys should be tried in the balance. Of this question I know not the result, but the Archbishop consecrated Dr Spottiswood at Drogheda in November of the year 1621§.

Unfortunately for his future happiness, soon after his appointment to the see of Clogher, the Bishop seems to have been entangled in transactions with men who afterwards proved of loose principles, but of considerable activity and address. Among these Lord Balfour acts a conspicuous part in the following Memorial, and seems to have created much misery to Dr Spottiswood. This

* Rymer's *Fœdera*, Vol. XVI. p. 560. † Ibid. p. 558.

‡ Usher's Letters, 41 and 42. § Ware's Irish Bishops.

Lord Balfour was Sir James Balfour, second son of Sir James Balfour of Pittendreich and Mouquhanny, in the county of Fife, one of King James's favourites, and had served in the King's chamber at the same time with James Spottiswood*. Sir James Balfour first received grants of certain lands in Scotland, and afterwards, in 1619, was created a peer of Ireland, by the title of Lord Balfour of Clonawley†, in the county of Fermannagh. After much bustle and petty intrigue, he died at London in 1634, and was buried at St Anne's, Blackfryars, 24th of October of that year‡.

The early English settlers having passed over in great numbers to the destructive civil wars in England during the struggles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, the Irish fell upon the weakened colony in Ulster, and massacred or drove out of the country those who remained. The natural fertility of Ulster and the adjoining provinces, allured a number of adventurers from the opposite coasts, particularly from Scotland, who again took possession and peopled the country. Of these adventurers Mr Robert Blair, in the Memoirs of his own Life, observes, that "the most part were such as either poverty, scandalous lives, or, at the best, adventurers seeking of better accommodation, had forced thither." That Lord Balfour and his associates belonged to some one of these classes, there seems little doubt. They had certainly grants of part of the escheated lands, and were probably what, in King James's scheme, are termed Undertakers. That such a man as Balfour should be raised to the honours of the peerage might surprise us, did we not know King James's facility; and we learn, from this very Memorial, that a needy favourite carried over to Ireland a blank patent of an earldom in his pocket, to be filled up with the name of him who should bid the highest price§.

* The Memorial.

† Wood's Peerage of Scotland.

‡ Malcolm's Londinum Redivivum.

§ Memorial, page 9.

The Manuscript from which this Memorial is printed, is one of those collected by my Grandfather, Lord Auchinleck. From internal evidence, and the minute detail of private occurrences, I am induced to ascribe it to the Bishop of Clogher himself. It is true that it is entitled a Memorial of his Life and *Death*, yet I am willing to believe that this style may have been adopted, in the contemplation of the narrative being continued by another person. That part of the MS. which I consider from Dr Spottiswood's own pen, closes with a picture of his domestic comfort, and tranquil preparation for dissolution; the fragment which follows is in a perfectly different hand, and at once enters upon the troubles in King Charles's reign, and the exertions of the Covenanters. Part of the manuscript, which may have contained the remainder of the Bishop's life is wanting, but it may be gathered elsewhere, that the Bishop of Clogher, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, intimidated by the violence of the Independents and Papists, who were equally hostile to the Church of England, fled for safety to London in 1664, and dying the same year, was buried near his brother, the Archbishop of St Andrews.

Dr James Spottiswood seems to have left no legacy to posterity to mark him as a scholar or a man of genius. In Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's *Antiquities*, it is said that he was author of a treatise entitled *Saint Patrick's Purgatory*. Such a claim is not worthy of much discussion; it was probably a translation of the Latin treatise published by Messingham.

Of the fortunes of his family I know little. His daughter Mary, who is mentioned near the close of the narrative, was married to Abraham Creighton, probably related to the Bishop by the mother's side through the Creightons of Lugton; and from that marriage is sprung the Earl of Erne, in the county of Fermanagh. The Memorial has been printed with fidelity from the MS., and even the errors are retained to give confidence in its authenticity.

Auchinleck, July 3d 1811.

A. B.

A BREEFE MEMORIAL OF THE LYFE AND DEATH
of Doctor James Spottiswood, Bishopp of Clogher
in Ireland, and of the labyrinth of troubles he
fell into in that kingdome, and the manner
of the unhappie accident brought
such troubles uppon him.

HE was borne into this World uppon the seaventh
daye of September, anno dni. 1567, at Calder, some
eighte myles westward of Edinborowe: He was de-
scended of Parents of good estimacion: His ffather a
reverend man, Mr John Spottiswood, Superintendent
of Lothian, Merce, Teviottdeale &c. in Scotland, &
his Mother a grave Matron, of the howse of Lugton,
of the name of Creighton, by Dalkeyth; He was bredd
up in his ffather's howse under a Tutor, Mr William
Strange, ffirst minister of Kirkliston, & thence trans-
lated to be Minister of Irwyn in the west; & after
his sayd Tutor was marryed, he was sent to Gram-
mer Schoole in Edinborowe, and from thence to
Linlithco; ffrom thence, scarce past twelve yeares
of Age, he was sent to the Universitie of Glascow,
where he proffited above his Elders, & in August
1583 He tooke the Degree of Maister of Arts: ffrom
thence he was called home to Calder, & attended

1567.

1583.

1585. his aged ffather till the moneth of December 1585, when his ffather departed this Lyfe, being about 77 yeares of age: His ffather, at his leavinge this Worlde, advysed his Sonne James after his Buriall, to Travaile to ffraunce, gave him his blessing solemlie, and the keye of a Deske, wherein he tould him he should fynd meanes to beare his charges in his Travaile. But thoughe he was willing to followe his ffathers advyse, yett a pention graunted unto him out of the Abbassie of Deere being revoked, He waited on Court, still hopeinge for recompence, and to this purpose entred
1588. in the King's Service Anno 1588; and when the Kinge went in person to finde out his Queene Ann, He was,
1589. in Anno 1589, enrolled for one should attend the kinge in his Journeye, where he served as Gentleman Usher to his Matie. When his Matie returned to Scotland he continued in that service, and did growe dailie in favoure wth his Matie. Whilest he was thus Attending his Service, and putt in especiall trust by his Matie to keepe some Letters his Matie was writeinge wth his owne hand to Queene Elizabeth, and some other papers, The Earle Bothwell, uppon St John daye, about
1591. Eight or Nyne of the clock at nighte, wth good numbers of his Complices, broke in at a back gate in the kings Pallace at Edinborowe, where he entred so quietlie (the most of the Servants being in severall roomes at Supper), that he had surprised the kinge, suspectinge no such thinge, had not James Spottiswood, sitting all alone, haired some noyse of Armed men, so layeing up the papers and shutting the doores, advertised his

Matie of the daunger. The sayd Earle and his followers, by this discoverie, were disappointed: His Matie acknowledged the sayd James had done good Service; and nowe was James in good hope to have a recompence for his pention, and a greater rewarde. He lingred still in this hope about the Court till the yeare 1598, when it pleased his Matie to send Embassadors to the kinge of Denmarke and the chiefe Princes of Germanie, wth whome James Spottiswood was sent in nature of a Secretarie. After their returne from Germanie, he was goeing nowe and then to Court, till Queene Elizabeth departed this Worlde, and so kinge James proclaymed Kinge of England; Then, most of all the old servaunts being directed to Attend theire severall services, James Spottiswood was comaunded to staie with the Qweene and Attend her Matie as her Almowr, w^{ch} he did accordinglie all that Summer and harvest time. Imediatlie after harvest, Queene Ann sent James wth Letters to Croyden to the Lo. Archb. of Canturburie, where his Grace tooke notice of his place, and shewed him that, accordinge to the custome of Englande, men employed in suche Services were suche as were entred in holye Orders: He shewed him further, that he had taken especiall notice of him and his good affeccion to the Clergie of England, by some Speeches he had one daye at Hampton Court att Dinner wth Mr Gallawaye; That he had done both them and himself right. So, after much discourse, advysed James to enter into holye Orders, encouraging him, yf the Kinge or Queene should fayle in providinge for him, he him-

self would not fayle. James Spottiswood takeinge the Offer of that most Reverend ffather in God, Archbyshopp Whitgift to be an outward callinge to that holye service he had long before had a desyer unto, he entred in holye Orders; and so in the moneth of December, the firste yeare of the Kings Reigne in England, by the Kinge and Queens meanes, he was beneficed in Norfolke at Welles iuxta mare. Hither he brought his Wyef and ffamilie a little tyme after Easter followinge; And notwthstandinge he had manie allurements to followe the Court, and promises of her Maties selfe, and her Vice Chamberlan the Lord Carew, to be provided to pluralitie of Benefices, and some dignitie in the Church, yett he preferred the attendinge of his flocke to all the intysements was made him to wait on the Court: So continued attendinge his Cure till the yeare 1616, when he was p.swaded to accompanie Doctor Young, newlie preferred to the Deanrie of Winchester, whoe was sent to visit and reforme the Universitie of St Andrewes in Scotland: There had byn discontinued the givinge of Degrees in the profession of Divinitie above 53 yeares, but nowe, by his Maties dereccion renued againe; so, amongst divers others, James Spottiswood had his Sermon ad clerum and another ad populum: kept the Acte and tooke the Degree of a Doctor; so returned to England to his charge: 1620. Nowe so it came to passe, that about Christmas 1620, a Scottishe Shippe of Kirkadye was cast awaie uppon the coast hard by the harbour of Welles, where Doctor Spottiswood, pittying his distressed cuntrymen,

buried their dead and refreshed the living the best manner he could: Some parte of their goods was cast in by the Sea the next Tyde, a parte whereof was gleaned out of the water by themselves; Another parte was seized upon by Sr Thomas Southwells Servants, who was by his place Viceadmirall of that Coast, and alledged the poore mens goods to be wracke. The poore men made their moane to Doctor Spottiswood, who seeing he could not prevaile with Sir Thomas to render the poore men their goods, He tooke a Journeye to London to Court, and gott a commaundement from the Duke of Buckingham, cheife Admirall, to restore the poore men. Nowe, while he is attendinge this business, The Bishopp of Meathe and Clogher, who was Agent for the Church of Ireland at Court, He departed this Lyef: Heereupon some of Doctor Spottiswoods old Acquaintance at Court, and namelie the Earle of Desmond, was earnest wth him to be a Suitor for the one of his Bishopricks. Doctor Spottiswood at first slighted the motion till the sayd Earle first, and then the former Bishopps friends and Servaunts encouraged him to move the kinge for it, perswadinge him the Rents thereof were double that he found; the Hereupon Doctor Spottiswood wrote these fewe Lynes followinge, and sent them to his Matie by James Maxwell, then a Groome of the Bedchamber, and in favoure both wth his Maties self and the Duke of Buckingham, wthout whose especiall favour nothinge past in Ireland in those dayes.

Ingenij mei pudorem (Rex clementissime) non ignorat Serenissima Majestas tua, qui quenquam *matatem* vestram summo studio semper coluerim precipuamq. fiduciam in benignitate, vestra juxta Deum semper haberim nunquam tamen hujusq. *Matati* tuæ molestus fui nunc vero post diuturnos in literis Theologicis exhaustos labores, Ætas ingrauescens, inclementia aeris iuxta Oceanum vbi dego, quotidiani labores quibus propemodum obruor, gradus Doctoratus quem paulo splendidius vitæ genus decet, omnia hæc prouocant antiquum famulum et alumnum *Matatis* vestræ appellare pietatem Titi nostri temporis qui quotidie ignotis etiam benefacit; si dignabitur Clementia vestra Mordecaium vestrum tandem honorare, invidia æquanimiter feret aliquam habitam Servi tui rationem: Quod reliquum est vitæ post bonum Deum vouetur *Mat*i vestro: Deus optimus maximus *Matem* vestram Monarchiæ Britannicæ et toti orbi Christiano, quam diutissime seruet incolumem. Sic subscribitur *Mat*is vestræ Humilissimus et fidelissimus servus Ja. Sp. D. D.

His *Matie* had no sooner read these Lynes, but he was desirous to know the particular Doctor Spottiswood aymed at, w^{ch} he no sooner understood by James Maxwell, but he professed he reioyced and was well pleased that Doctor Spottiswood was willing to accept of it: The newes that his *Matie* had preferred Doctor Spottiswood, Parson of Welles, to a Bishoprick in Ireland, did flye to Norfolke before he could returne home, wherwth his lovinge Parishioners was

nothing glad. The Doctor had bought the Advowsen of Welles benefice from the Earle of Northampton, and so entreated his Matie for a Comendham, and that he myght make his best of it, w^{ch} was graunted: But the Deane of Winchester sent to Cambridge in all hast for his Countriman George Ramseye, and made such friendes that he gott the graunt of Welles to Ramseye, to Doctor Spottiswood his great Losse. When the elect Bishoppe of Clogher tooke his leave of his Matie to goe for Ireland, the Kinge offered to grace him both to be a privie Counsellor, and to be one of that commission then was designed to goe over to visit and reforme the estate of Ireland: But he in modestie pretended he was a Straunger to the estate and to the government, humblie thanked his Matie, and vowed when he was acquaint wth the estate, yf then his Matie thought him worthie of that honor, he would doe the ffaithfullest Service he was able; and so tooke his Journeye to Ireland, & landed at Dublyn in Aprill 1621, 1621. where he receaved a kind welcome of Divers his Countrimen and ould Acquaintance, who were lyeng at Dublyn attending their privat busines; But none made fayrer shewe than the Lord Balfour, in regard they had byn ffellowe Servants in Kinge James Chamber. Soone after the Bishopp of Clogher his cominge to Ireland, The Lord Balfour, though an Auntient man of great age, he was a suitor to the Lord Blaneys eldest daughter, a Girle of 15 yeares ould; and thoughe the Lord Blaney was informed that Balfour had a Ladye livinge still in Scotland, yet Balfour affirminge he was

divorced from her, Primat Hampton advised the Lord Blaney, who was doubtfull what he might doe, That there was no danger, and, for his better resolucion, went in p.son to Castleblaney, and ioyned them together. The Portion the Lord Blaney promised wth his daughter was, as he affirmed, no more but 1200^{lb.} and that Balfour would needes have 2000 named, promising to give a discharge of the other 800: But when the discharge was demaunded after the marriage celebrat, w^{ch} was done on both sydes wth more hast than good speede, Balfour refused it; quarrelled wth Robert Blaney, who urged it; alledgeinge that Robert had abused his wyef both before his marriage wth her and after: The young Ladye herselfe was brought to acknowledge no lesse; her friends alledged shee was forced to confesse what her Lord pleased, or was bewitched; complained to the Lord Deputie and estate of the abuse, and gott the young Ladye to be sequestrat from her Lord; whereuppon the Lord Balfour complayned to the Kinge that the estate was partiall wth the Lord Blaney, and had a commission sent from England to examine the cause, and so certifie his Matie of the truthe of all things. The Bishopp of Clogher was named amongst others one of the Commissioners, w^{ch} gave the Lord Balfour occasion to resort the more unto the Bishopps howse. Nowe, mean while of this debate betwixt these Lords, wherein there was manie passages, &c. the Lord Balfour grewe scarce in moneye, made a heavie moane unto the Bishoppe, and borrowed fyrst but a little, but, by degrees, skrewed

himself in more and more ; and at last fyndinge the Bishoppe to be wearie of lending, he offered the Bishoppe a Bargaine he had of the Lord Ridgewaye, who had mortgaged the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher to the Lord Balfour : This Agher was wthin a mile and a half of Clogher. The Byshoppe then havinge no Demeasnes nor Howse left him by his Predecessor, he hearkened to the bargaine, and bought it for 800^{lb}. Sr James Areskin by this tyme was come over to Ireland wth his Ma^{ties} Graunt for makeinge some Nobleman an Earle. He being of the Bishopps ould Acquaintance, Schoolefellowe in the Colledge of Glascoe, and fellowe servants at Court, he resorted often to the Bishopps howse, cravinge the Bishopps advyse for makeinge his best proffitt of the Kings sayd Graunt. The Honor was offered to manie vppon verie easie Tearmes ; But at last Robert Barclay, Deane of Clogher, tooke in hand to make the bargaine betwixt the Lord Ridgewaye and Sr James, vppon advantagious Conditions to Sr James, and muche more than ever he expected ; So the Deane drave the bargaine, w^{ch} was this : That Sr James Areskin should have the reversion of the Castle and Demeans of Agher, and 2500 Acres, lyenge adiacent to it, in possession, and Sr James should assure him of the honor. This mean while, the Bishoppe of Clogher havinge but twoo children, and bothe marriageable, a Sonne and a Daughter, Sr James Areskin, by the Lord Balfoures advise, made a motion for marrynge a Sonne of his, a Master of Art, to the Bishopps Daughter, uppon whome he would bestowe the

Lands of Agher: The Bishoppe, allthoughe he had farr better matches offered him, yet he was perswaded by the Deane, the Archdeacon, and manie other his countrimen, to hearken to Sr James, whose estate then was not knowne to be at so lowe an ebb. Sr James then brought his Sonne to the Bishopps howse, and brought the younge Maide, by manie Golden promises, to a foolishe paradise. There rested nothinge nowe but Drawinge a contract, and so Solemnize the Marriage, w^{ch} Sr James hasted, ffor he longed to finger the Bishopps moneye: But when the Bishopps learned Councell was mett to putt the Contract in forme; Sr James made newe propositions, so unreasonable and so farr from the first Communing, that the Bishoppe brake of the meetinge, desyred his Daughter to estrange herselfe from their companie, and requested Sr James and his Sonne to forbear his howse. The Lord Balfour, informed of these proceedings, he thought it highe tyme to act his part; so tooke occasion to speake wth the young people, assured them they would never have the Bishopps consent, who was nowe fullie informed of Sr James Areskins his decaied estate, and his inabilitie to performe what he had promised: He advysed them therefore to goe on and make up the matche betweene themselves, wherewth the Bishoppe would be doubtles offended at first; but that he was a kinde man, and they would gett his goodwill afterward, when he sawe they could not be parted. It was concluded by Sr James and his three Sonnes, that this Councell should be followed; So one daye when the

Bishoppe had much companie dyneinge wth him, and the Bishopps wyef was attendinge her only Sonne, who was perilously sick that same tyme, theye brybed a Serving woman of the howse to bring the Bishopps Daughter to the Streete, so entysed her to S^r James Areskins Chamber, where the marriage was made up by some Deboyed Minister. The Bishoppe litle suspected the Lord Balfour to have any hand in this busynes, who yet had a further fetch: ffor, soone after, seeing the Bishoppe much greived, he made a proiect to him howe to defeat S^r James Areskin and his Sonnes of their evill intentions; He discoursed to the Bishoppe of S^r James Areskins povertie, and his intention to make up his decayed estate by the Bishopps meanes: He perceaveth yo^r sonne, sayd he, to be sicke, and assureth himself to gett all you have in ende. But yf you will be advysed by me, (sayd he,) I will teache you howe to defeat them of their purpose, and howe to strengthen yo^rself wth a better freindshippe in this kingdome. There is, sayd he, a mayde, a niece to the Vicountesse of Valencia, both wise and vertuous, and like to be a great match; ffor my neighbor S^r Stephen Butler (sayd he) was offered to have 1500^{lb}. wth her, and greater matters in hope; I will fynde the waye, (sayd he,) to make S^r Stephen leave of the Suite; If yo^r Sonne, then, can compasse the Maydes goodwill, you maie make up a fayre estate for yo^r Sonne, let yo^r daughter drincke as shee hath brewed. The Bishoppe replyed, that he had allreadye consented to another motion made unto him by S^r Stephen Butler

himself for his brothers daughter, a beautifull Gentlewoman, and well bredd, wth whome he offered Securitie for 1200^{lb.} portion; The Lord Balfour replied, that that gentlewoman had confessed to himself shee was handfast before shee came out of England, and that S^r Stephen made this Offer onlie to hinder the match, and so renue his ould suite: So never tooke rest till he made up the match betweene the Bishopps Sonne and the Ladye Valencia her Neice. Nowe had the Lord Balfour matched both the Bishopps Children, in no good intention to him nor Them neither. The Bishoppe had countenaunced him in his Troubles, lent him moneye, given him the Patronage of Drummulie, and done him suche Offices that he assured himselfe he would be ashamed to be ingrat. *Sed memoria præteritorum beneficiorum ingratis est oneri.* The Lord Balfour soone after fell to open enmitie wth the Bishoppe, because the Bishoppe would not consent to a wicked designe he had in hand. Thus it was: In the plantation of the Escheated Counties in Vlster, his Matie had an especiall care to have the Clergie well provided for, and a ffree Grammar Schoole erected in everye Countye, So in ffermannagh there were Lands layd out for the Schoole of that Countye woorth 240^{lb.} per annum. These Lands laye environed wth the Lord Balfours lands, and his Eyes were sett uppon them to swallowe them. To this effect he first obtained a Lettre from the Kinge to Translate the Schoole from the Countye Towne of Inniskilling to his owne village; Secondlye, he made his Chaplin Jefferye Middletoune and

Schoolem^r, to petition to the kinge to have the sayd Schoolelandes *in ffee farme*. It was almost incredible that such a proiect should bin effected, yet he had almost brought it to passe upon this coloure : Jefferye pretended to the Kinge that all the Neighbours about did dailye incroache on the Schooleands ; that the onlye waye to preserve them, was to have them lett in ffee farme to one who would suffer no more such doeings, should build a Schoolehouse, and be aunsweareable to prosecute his Maties pious intentions. This Jefferies petition was referred to the Lord Archebishoppe of Canturburie to make certificat what was to be done therein. Jefferye being admitted to his Graces presence, he Acted his part cunninglie ; ffor being asked by the Archbishoppe, If there were anye in the Cittie did knowe the estate of the Schoolelands, He would not be knowne to be the Lord Balfours Chaplin, yet did commend the Lord Balfour for his zeale both to Church and Commonwealth. He did shewe his Grace that he was buildinge a Church in his owne Towne, had gott a warrant from the Kinge to keepe the Schoole allso, and would be loath that any should swallowe or encroche uppon the sayd landes, and was nowe wth the Kinge at Court. Thus did Jefferye grace his Lord, knowinge his Lord would doe as muche againe for him. The Archbishoppe suspectinge no fraude, he desyred the Lord Balfour should resort to him and informe him of the true estate of Jefferyes petition. The Lord Balfour was not slowe to come ; who acted his part so well allso, that the Archbishoppe gave waye to Jef-

fereyes petition : so was the kings Lettres brought over to Ireland for passinge a Patent to Jefferye Middle-toune and his heires of the Schoolelandes in fferman-nagh, for payment of fiftie powndes per annum to the schoolm^{rs} succeedinge. The Bishoppe of Clogher havinge Intelligence that such a Lettre was past in England and brought over to Ireland, He hasted to Dublin, and shewed the Lord Deputie that both his Matie and the Archebishoppe of Canturburie were abused and misinformed, and therefore humblye desyred no patent might passe uppon that letter. Whereuppon some staye was made for a while ; but in end Balfour, by brybeinge the Ladye ffalkland, he had a promise to have the benefitt of the Kings letter. So one daye, thinkinge himselfe cocksure, he insulted over the Bishoppe, and told him, thoughe he had done his worst, yet his patent should passe spite of his teeth. The Bishoppe, fearinge it should passe, asked leave of the Lord Deputie to goe for England, and to staye so long till he understood the Kings pleasure. This being graunted, Balfour prevented the Bishoppe, and was first in England, where he shewed the Archbishoppe that the Bishoppe of Clogher had crossed his order, had uttered disdainfull wordes in publique place of his Grace, and was cominge over to England to passe a patent to himself of the Schoole lands. Wth these and the like suggestions and calumnies, did he incense the Archbishoppe against the Bishoppe of Clogher, inso-much as the Bishoppe comminge to salute his Grace (as he was wont), the Archbishoppe refused to speak

with him. The Lord Balfour he invented divers other conceites to make the Bishoppe of Clogher odious to his ffreinds at Court; and to terrifie him, he counterfeited letters as written from his wellwillers, advyseinge him to reconcile himselfe to the Lord Balfour, whoe would otherwise undoe him. Some of these Lettres he let dropp in the Kings Court, others he sent by Porters to the Bishoppes Lodgeinge, who lodged at that tyme neere S^t Paules Church. Amongst other Schlaunders invented against the Bishopp, he accused him to the Ladye Valencia, (then resydinge at London,) that he had cousined her Neice of her Joyncture; that he had putt S^r James Areskin in possession of the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher: Again, that he kept M^r Archibald Areskin in his howse of purpose to vexe her Neice. The Ladye Valencia charged the Bishopp wth these points, whereof he cleered himself sufficiently. So one day both the Bishopp and Balfour meeting at her Lodgeinge, shee told them shee perceived some grudge and hartburninge betwixte them, and desyred to knowe the cause. The Bishopp answered that the Lord Balfour had invented manie schlaunders and calumnies to disgrace him; but that his Innocencie would beare him owt against all his calumnies, and that his counterfeite Lettrs and lyes could not make him desist to doe what belonged to his place. Balfour thinking the woorde lyes was a sufficient ground to swagger, He did offer vyolence to the Bishopp. The Bishopp (dyrecting his speache to the Ladye,) he tolde her he thought her lodgeinge and her presence had byn a

Sanctuarie, and that his Coate should have protected him any where from blowes : The wrong was done to her more than him, &c. But while shee was about to pacifie them both, Balfour made a second Assault, wherebye the Bishoppe was fforced, in his owne defence, to lay hold on him, and after once or twice goinge about, the Bishopp threw him on his backe in the cheimneye, at the noyse whereof the ladies servants came up and parted them. The Bishopp would have complayned to the Kinge of the Abuse, but was perswaded by the sayd Ladye to forbear ; Her Lord allso, wth the Earl of Arundall, laboured to reconcile them. The Bishopp gave the Lords humble thanks, and assured them they should fynde himself subiect to theire advyses and all reasoun, but wthall, that he would not betraye the Trust was putt in hym, touchinge the Schoole of ffermannagh, and the buildinge of the Church of Aghenlurker, ffor w^{ch} Balfour had receaved ffifteen hundred pownds. These Lords (it is to be supposed) did their best to make them freinds. But Balfour was too subtill for them all : ffor whereas it was ordered by the Lords, that Balfour should, in the hearinge of some of the Bishopps ffreinds, acknowledge he had wronged the Bishopp of Clogher, and that he should render the Bishopp some bonds and writeings w^{ch} was alreadye satisfied, and performe divers other conditions, and so the Bishopp should take back a bond of a hundreth pounds he had assigned to the Lord Balfour, [which] was due to the Bishopp from Sir William Irwin, and paye so much moneye himself when they mett in

Ireland. The Bishopp had no sooner left Court but Balfour drewe a decreete arbitrall as pleased himself, and gott these twoo Lords to putt to their hands and seales, orderinge the Bishopp to doe what ever was before mencioned, But what was to be performed by the Lord Balfour forgott and omitted. Balfour came no sooner to Ireland, but he putt this wise arbitrall Decree in sute in the Chauncerie, and the Bishopp putt in annother crosse bill against him for his writeings. These doeings encreased the heartburninge betweene them, w^{ch} Balfour expressed in all publique meeteings by uncivill and disdainfull behaviour. The Bishopp he contemned his incivilitie, neither was he muche moved wth a combination made against him between Balfour and S^r William Cole, begunn and ffirst motioned by Baron Loather in his circuit, and after confirmed by a druncken Health at Belturbutt, whereof the Bishopp was certified by S^r Stephen Butler. In this meane tyme there was one S^r John Wishard, somtyme Lord of Pittarro in Scotland, who havinge consumed his estate there, begged some escheated Landes in the County of ffermannagh, and was possessed of 24 Townes or Tates of the Bishopp of Cloghers lands, next adiacent to the Temporall Landes, ffor w^{ch} he was to paye the Bishopp 36^{lb.} per annum. The Bishopp of Clogher sent to him manye tymes for his Rent, But he did not onlye deferr to paye it, but returned the Bishopps Messenger wth a disdainfull and uncivil Letter. The Bishopps servants cominge to the knowledge of the contents of This Letter, desyred the Bishopp to give

them leave and they would take a distresse for his Rent ; So, by his direction, they went to his dwelling place at Clantiverin, and brought awaie 16 poore beastes, Cowes and heyfers, prised at Nyne pounds. Sr John tooke this in great snuffe, and, by Balfours advyse, tooke out from the Sheriff of the Countye a Writt of Replevin to fetch back the goods uppon securitie. There was no formalitie kept in takeinge out the writt, nor in the execution thereof, and Sr John Wishard scorned to redeeme his goods ; the Bishopps Bailye therefore sold the Cattell. Balfour heareinge of these proceedings, was gladd to fynd so fytt occasion for his purpose ; He sent therefore for Sr John Wishard and Sr John Wimbres, his sonne in lawe, who by his meanes had byn Highe Sheriff Twoo yeares Togither ; So perswaded the Sheriff to graunt Sr John a Writt of Withernam, to take as much of the Bishopps goods as the Bishopps servants had taken of his. It was done accordinglie. So the Bishopp being at Dublin, called up for his Maties service, sixe or seaven of Balfours, and Sr John Wimbres, and Sr John Wishards servants came to Portora, the Bishopps dwelling place, by Inniskilling, and drave awaie betweene 40 & 50 Englishe Cowes, worthe three pownds a piece, wch Cowes belonged to Sr Henrye Spottiswood, the Bishopps sonne. Sr Henryes servants and some of the Bishopps servants that were left at home, informed heereof, they followed the Cattell, and overtakinge them at the Bridge of Inniskilling, when they would not shewe their warrant for takeing away the Cat-

tell, they rescued them ; and when one of Sr John Wishards servants was too fforwarde to offer vyolence, They gave him a litle knock on the head ; But the verie next daye after came Sr John Wimbles, highe Sheriff, wth 30 or 40 of Balfours Tenaunts and servants, and did drive awaye all the goods about the Bishopps howse, and thoughe there was good suretie offered him that the goods should be foorthcominge, and the Bishopp should aunswear what could be iustlye demanded of him, yet the Sheriff would not render Three fayre Stood Mares and their Coltes : They were so lovelye beasts He tooke them awaye wth hym. The Bishopp is advertised of this ryot as he is coming home, and the Archdeacon of Clogher in his companie. He requested the Archdeacon therefore to goe along wth him to Lissenskea, where the Sheriff dwelt, there to perswade him and Sr John Wishard to doe him reason, and restore him his goods. The Archdeacon did so, spake wth them, and putt the Bishopp in hope of a good Accorde the next daye ; But the same night Balfour came home from the other syde of the Loughearn, and altered their resolutions. So they sent one Captaine Ramseye to the Bishopp the nexte morninge, shewing him, They would meete him some other tyme, at some indifferent place, when Balfour should goe up to Dublyn ; but till then they could doe nothinge. Heereuppon the Bishopp sent one of his servants back to Dublyn to take advyse what was best to be done ; The messenger returned wth Aunswear, that the Bishopps best course was to bringe all the

Ryoters to aunsweare it in the Starrchamber, and to take out a Writt of Withernam to the Coroners of the County for recovering his goods from the Sheriff. Scarce was this Writt brought downe, when the highe Sheriff and Captayne Ramseye advertised thereof, made the Archdeacon writt to the Bishopp, that yf he would meete them at Clunishe or Newtowne in ffermanagh, they would offer him all reason. The Bishopp was well pleased therewth, and appointed a daye to meete them at Newtowne, whither Sr John Wimbes came, the Archdeacon and Captaine Ramseye a litle before the Bishopp. Sr John Wimbes hearinge the Bishopp was alighted of his horse at the Doore where he was, he hasted him out, and mett the Bishopp in the verie entrie wthout any wordes; but the Bishopp saluted him, adding these wordes, That he little thought Sr John, of all men, woulde have byn of Councell to doe him wronge. Sr John aunsweared never a worde; But the Archdeacon and Captaine Ramseye welcomed him to the Towne. The Bishopp told them the dayes was short, and he was to goe on to Cavan that night; desyred therefore to knowe what was resolved upon by the late Sheriff and Sr John Wishard for repaireing his wrongs. Captaine Ramseye aunsweared peremtorilie, They had done nothings but what they could well aunsweare. Whereunto the Bishopp replied, then this meetinge is in vaine, ffor I expected (sayd he) my Mares and Coltes, and a yeares Rent that Sr John Wishard is in areares. But after much Discourse, The Bishopp could neither heare of noe moneye nor resti-

tution, so tooke his leave and went on to Dublyn, Whither the Archdeacon was allso prepared to goe. The Archdeacon seemed to be much greived that his paines was to [so] smalle a purpose; and both by the waie and as they satt at Table in Dublyn, he ministred still occasion to the Bishopp of Discourse, what power Sheriffs had in their Countyes, and what advantage they had of them would contend wth them. The Bishopp not suspecting his Drift, nor dreaminge of that fell out afterward, He spake ffreelye according to his Custom, alledgeinge that the Highe Sheriff might be resisted yf he were doeing wrong, and not executinge his Offyce; ffor himself, he would respect the meanest of his bailyes in executing his Offyce, But it should cost him 500^{lb}. but he would be repaired of the wronge he had done him by Sr John Wimbes, the Sheriff of ffermannagh. These wordes was after construed in the worst sence. The fyrst parte of the Bishopps speache was much insisted uppon, and so were his last words; but the other never mentioned nor remembred by the Archdeacon nor Captaine Ramsey to be witnesse against the Bishopp, after the unhappie Accident fell out w^{ch} followeth. The Bishopp, soone after he retured home from Dublyn, where he was sent for wth the rest of the Bishopps of the Kingdome by the Deputie ffalke-land, at his returne he found one of the Coroners of the County, one Layton, at his howse, sent for to execute the Writt of Withernam. The Coroner pretended excuses for his owne goeing, but appointed Deputies, who, accompanied wth some of the Bishopps servaunts,

went to Lissenskea, the Lord Balfour's Towne, where they found three or fower of Sr John Wimbess horses, w^{ch} they brought away, and prized them at Inniskillinge. Some Twoo Dayes after the 2^d of December, The Bishoppes servants went out againe, some ffyve in number, to take a Distresse for Sr John Wishards Rent, who, as they were passinge by the Lord Balfours Towne, perceaved the Lord Balfours stood of Mares to be pasturing on the Bishoppes land, ffor w^{ch} Balfour refused to paie Rent; They resolved, therefore, to goe no further, so severed a parte of the stood, and drove them towards Inniskilling, and were gone neere seaven myles from the place before Sr John Wimbess & above Threescore of the Lord Balfours Tenaunts and servants overtooke them. Sr John incensed wth the indignitie he thoughte done him so latelie, He wthout any woords, at the verie fyrst, thrust William Galbrieth through the showlder wth a pyke, Then twoo or three of his Companie gave him divers other woundes. Humphrye Galbrieth seeing his Brother in this case, he called to Sr John to forbear, and he should have all content, to whome Sr John aunswared, as the Bishoppes servants affirmed, Devill have my Soule yf wee partso, whereuppon Humphrye grasled wth Sr John; and while they were wrestlinge in a dirtye Bogg, one Davyd Balfour wounded Humphrye in divers places. Humphrye layeing his accompt his Brother was killed and himself could not escape, He tooke hould of a long Skeane was about Sr John Wimbess, and therewth did give him a deadlie wound; So they parted; ffor Sr Johns Companie ga-

thered all about Sr John himself, and pursued the Bishopps servants no further. The Bishopps men had lost much blood, and were all sore wounded, so had much ado to gett home. They did not acquaint the Bishop wth that was done, neither did he suspect that unhappie accident till Sr William Cole came to Portora, and affirmed that Sr John was deadlie hurt, and therefore required the Bishop to enter in a Recognisaunce of a Thowsand Powndes to make his servants ffoorthcominge at the next Assises; The Bishop neither beleevd it to be so, nor would agree to enter Recognisaunce. If my men, (sayd he,) have done what they cannott aunswear, there you have them, Doe what you thincke good; But it were as fitt, (sayd he,) to prease the Lord Balfour, and them accompanied Sr John Wimbess, to enter in bonds to aunswear the killing of these my servants, who (you see) are souninge and Dyenge. Sr William replyed, It were great crueltie to suffer his servants to be carryed to the Gaole, that case they were in; neither can I carrie them to the Gaole (sayd Sr William) for feare they be murthered by the waye: ffor all this, whatsoever he pretended, or any other perswasions his Wyf, Children, or servants did use, The Bishop was constant in his refusall, till they came upon him wth a newe invention: They alledged that Thomas Wallase sent worde that Balfour, wth all his power, was cominge, would ffyre the howse, and take them out by fforce. Sir William Cole tooke the hint of this invention, so directing his Speech to the Bishop, My Lord (sayd he) there is

like more hurt to be done, and you cannott cleere yo^rself thereof, yf, by refuseinge to be suretie for yo^r men, you give the occasion. The Bishopp was thus overcome, and the rather, because the wounded men protested and sware they would never depart the howse wthout the Bishopps licence. To prevent further mischeiff then, he entred Recognizaunce in a 1000^{lb.} for his Servants apparance at the next Assises. Wherewth Sr William Cole not contented, he urged M^r Archibald Areskin, the Bishopps sonne in lawe, to enter Recognizaunce of 500^{lb.} to this same effect, whereunto he was easilie entreated. The next daye being the Sabbaoth, one Sarieant Griffin came to Portora, and informed the Bishopp that Sr John Wimbres was yet alyve, whereof the Bishopp was verie ioyfull, yet he sent a Messenger of his owne of purpose to gett more certentie of everie thing had happened. This Messenger at his returne, shewed that Sr John Wimbres dyed the daye before, or ever he went out of the feild: That the other Coronor, Clinton Maund, had called a Jurie, and they had found Sr John Wimbres to be murdered by the Bishopps servants. So soone as the Bishopp was informed hereof, he sent a Messenger to the Lord Deputie, of purpose to informe him of the truthe of this unhappie accident. But not thincking that sufficient, he hasted up to Dublyn himself. When he came thither, the Lord Deputie refused to speake wth him, Discharged to waite uppon him to Church, or to come neare him while he were sent for. In the meane tyme, some who had relation to the Lord Deputie

resorted to the Bishopp, useinge many arguments to terrifie him; But when they perceaved he was confident, and trusted to his Innocencie, Then theye tould him, were he never so innocent, his Bishopprick and Thowsand Powndes per annum would spoyle all; *prædium tuum te perdidit sed*. Hannagh, whome ffalkland had made Clarke of the Councell; about the same tyme came Malcolme Hammilton, Archbishopp of Cashell, to the Bishopp of Clogher, and told him he had a message to him from Sr James Areskin; name-lie, that Sr James perceived him to have strong and mightie adversaries, and that he would have use both of ffreindes and moneye; that, howsoever there had byn Jealousies and hartburnings betweene them of late, He would forgett all that was past, and nowe prove a true ffreind in neede, w^{ch} Sr James was desirous to expresse himself yf he were assured to have a meeteinge. The Bishopp of Clogher desyred him to render Sr James thancks, assured him of a kinde welcome, never suspecting any other drift but that this ffreindshippe offered proceeded of a generous mynde; But after three or foure dayes, The Archbishopp came againe and tould the Bishopp of Clogher, that yf he thought to make use of Sr James Areskin's ffreindshipp, he behooved to make Sr James a Righte to the Castle and Demeasnes of Agher. The Bishopp aunswared, that all the Right was in Sr Henrye Spottiswood, his Sonne, whome he neither could nor would wrong. Sr James Areskin perceavinge he spedd not by his fyrst invention, He tooke a quite contrarie course; to send a

Messenger to the Bishopp of Clogher, makeinge it knowne that Sr John Wimbess, who was killede, was his nearer kinseman than he had thought upon at first, Discharged freindshippe therefore wth the Bishopp, and assured him he would helpe to revenge Sr John his Deathe. And heerein he was as good as his woord; for where ever he came, or in what companie soever, he spake hardlie of the Bishopp and his cause; gave out that the Bishopp would surelie perishe, as he justlie deserved. So, in returninge home, sent for his Goshipp Harrye Laslye, then Curat at Tradagh, after Deane of Downe, and at last Bishopp, perswaded him to hast to Court, and begg the Bishopp^rick of Clogher, w^{ch} he assured him would be voyde.

Some fewe dayes after came the Lord Balfour and his Daughter, Sr John Wimbess his wydowe, to Dublyn wth a greate Trayne. Theye went the next daye to the Castle with great solemnitie, were admitted at first to the Deputies presence, and the next daye after was a Councell called of purpose. Then did the Ladye Wimbess petition the Bishopp might be committed to the Castle, and gott Sr William Reeves, the Kings Atturney, to drawe her petition, who verie cunninglie couched divers arguments to proove the Bishopp to be accessarie, or rather the contriver of Sr John Wimbess deathe. The cheife arguments he used was, that the Bishoppe sent out his men armed, at their return commended them for their valoure, was seene to reioice at the newes of the slaughter, Held Sr Wil-

liam Cole, a Justice of Peace, at his gate when he came to apprehend his servants, refused to deliver them to him, and so conveyed them awaye that they should not bewraye him, who was indeede the Author of all the mischeefe. The Bishopp was then sent for by a Pursivant, and the petition read in his hearinge, and the accusation much agravated by the Kings Atturney. The Bishopp begann to aunsweare the accusation by woord of mouthe, but the Lord Chauncellor interrupted him, and desyred him to put in his aunsweare in writeinge the next Councell daye. The Bishopp did accordinglie; yett, after he had putt in his aunsweare, there was some debait at Councell Table, in his owne hearinge, whether he should be committed or not. The Lord Deputie urged it much; But the most part of the Councell resolved to heare more pregnant prooffe; that an accusation was not sufficient: so he was not committed. ffurthermore, it was ordered by the Lorde Deputie and Councell, that the Bishopp should enter into newe bondes to bringe up his servants to Dublyn so soone as they were recovered of their woundes, that so they might receave their Tryall in Easter Terme thereafter, and that his Bonds entred to Sr William Cole for his servants apparance at the next Assises should be cancelled. In obedience to w^{ch} order, the Bishopp went to the Lord Cheife Justice of the Kings Benche, entred new bonds wth more suerties, in the summe of 1500^{lb}. to bringe up his servants to Dublyn, and gott the Lord Cheife Justice letter to Sr William Cole, makeinge mention of the Councells order, and dischargeinge him

to returne the fyrst Recognizaunce to the Judges of the next circuitt ; to w^{ch} effect he would allso send a certiorie to remove the cause, either at or before the next Assisses. The Bishopp havinge payd for his Certiorarie, and fulfilled the Lord Deputie and Councells order, he went to take his leave of the Lorde Deputie ; But the Lord Deputie refused him till he found suertie for keepeinge the Peace. Yett havinge done this allso, he was denyed leave to depart the Towne till the Holydayes were past. In the meane tyme, a Commission was sent to S^r William Cole to examine the Bishopps servants uppon Interrogatories ; Who sent for them to his owne Howse, and examined them uppon oathe toucheinge the Interrogatories sent him. This was done wthout the Bishopps knowledge, and it is like yf anye colour could byn had by their Examinacions to bringe the Bishopp in, he should not have gone home in hast. When the Depositions was returned, and no materiall thinge found in them, the Bishopp had leave to goe home ; But before he returned, his servants, for whome he had entred Bonds, were gone sundrie wayes, contrarie to their promise. They were terrified at all hands, and Balfoure used all his cunnige to make them runne, professinge openlye, he was sure they could not escape yf they appered. It was the Bishopps lyfe and his estate he aymed at, and that he cared not so muche for takeinge a Revenge of Rascalls. The Bishopps servants was allso Jealous of their Lord, that, at his returne, he would make them fast, and provide for his owne suretie. They concluded, therefore, they would never be all

together in his howse, assuringe themselves he would never send one or twoo to the Gaole for feare of skarring the rest, seeinge the absence of anye one of them forfeitt his bonds. The Bishopp then suspected suche a matter before he came from Dublyn, and therefore would willinglye [have] taken suche a course as might have quieted the adverse partie; but the Archbishop of Cashell returned him aunsweare, there was no composinge or accomodatinge the business; ffor Balfour had sworne to him, that all the Bishopp was woorth should not save his Lyef. The Bishopp therefore resolved to present his men to Justice, but found it impossible otherwyse then by fayre meanes. He used, therefore, all fayre meanes, and the best arguments he could to perswade them to make them goe up together to Dublyn; But perceivinge dailye more and more their unwillingnes, he foresawe his owne Daunger, that he must needes fforfeitt his Bonds, ffor even theye of his owne howse pittied his servaunts, and wished them to escape wthout anye care of Trouble might ensue to the Bishopp. Thus perplexed in mynde what course to take, He thought it his best to write to the Cheefe Judges, The Lord cheife Justice, and the Lord cheife Barron of the Excheaquor, to move the Deputie in his behalf to take some course to bringe up his servants, w^{ch} he perceived himself was not able to doe. The Messenger [who] was sent wth these Lettres was one Norman Lindesey, Parson of Derribroske, who had instruccions to request the Lords to keepe their Lettres secrete, and to bringe back the aunsweare;

But he returned wthout any kynd of aunswear, and the Bishopps Lettre tooke to the Lord Cheife Justice was shewed by one Butler, his servant, to James Galbraith, who presentlie wrote to his Brothers to be upon their keepeinge. Hereuppon the Bishopp hastened to Dublyn himself, assured (as he supposed) to have the Lord Deputies best helpe to bringe up his servants wheresoever they could be had; But the Lord Deputie shewed him that he had longe agoe sent his Warrant to the Sheriff of ffermannagh, Sr John Dunbarr, to goe to the Bishopps house, and commaund the Bishopp to Deliver him his servants, and yf he refused, to take the power of the County wth him, and take them out by force. The Bishopp tould his Lordshipp he had haire of no suche warrant; That this served but to skarr them and undoe him. The Lord Deputie replied, that he had sent his warrant to the Sheriff sixe dayes agoe, and now there was no other remedie but hast home and take the Sheriffs helpe. The Bishopp was informed that there was men lyeing in waite for him as he should returne to kill him, yett he made no staie, but rode night and daye till he came home. The Jealousie encreased everye daye betwixte the Bishopp & his servants; and the Bishopp expected everie hower the Sheriff of ffermannagh his cominge; But when he had stayed at home a seavenight and haire nothinge from him, He sent to one Mr Barbour, Parson of the Parrishe, to aske him whether he had receaved any suche warrant as the Deputtye had tould him of; The Sheriff aunswared

he had haire nothinge thereof. Then did the Bishopp apprehend howe the busines would be handled : That the warrant was in the Lord Balfours hand, and he would choose a tyme for the execution thereof, as the Bishopps servants should not be founde ; but one-lye skarred and affrighted ; and so it fell out. The Bishopp being at Clogher, Theye in Portora were warned the daye before the Sheriffs cominge to absent their selves. By this tyme the Judges were come downe to Inniskilling, namelye, the Lord Angeirs, Maister of the Rolles, and one Mr Philpott. The Bishopp addressed himself the next morninge to attend them, But the Ladye Wimbess was wth them before him. The Judges spent manie howers in hearinge her complaints and exclamacions, wherein shee was the more passionate, beinge incensed by one George Hume of Northbarrwicke, his foolishe and indiscreete speeches, who urged her to take some composition from the Bishopps servants, in regard she was left in so poore an estate, wthout maintenaunce. These unhappie speeches, uttered by one came in companie wth the Bishopp, incensed the Ladye and offended all parties, and principallie the Judges, who cominge abroad, shewed all disrespect to the Bishopp they could devyse, advyseinge him allso by Sr William Cole, in whose howse they lodged, to forbear to sitt wth them on the Benche. The Bishopp tooke no notice of their respects, but as they were rydinge to the Judgement place, asked them yf it were not their pleasure to beginne wth divyne service ? They professing

themselves to be indifferent, The Bishopp alightyed and guyded them to the place where one Mr Hatton, Curat of Clogher, and Schoolem^r to S^r William Stewarts Childrenn, a man of a reasonable good guift in pulpitt, was appointed to be Preacher that daye; but he was advised to absent himself, as he did. Whereuppon the Bishopp intreated the Parson, Mr Slack, to supplie the place, and when he excused himself, he requested the Archdeacon to the same purpose, and when he was refused at all hands, he went up to the Pulpitt himself, takeinge for his texte the 7th verse of the 23^d of Exodus, w^{ch} thoughe he handled but in the these, confirminge his Doctrine, fyrste by Scripture, then by some of the Auntient ffathers, as well Greeke as Latin, and, last, of all alledged Lawes, both forraine and Municipall, to his purpose, yett the Judges were not pleased wth his Sermon, insomuche as Judge Angiers tould the Lord Deputie that the Bishopp preached his owne matter; & Philpott, who gave the Jurye the charge, desired all them that were at devyne service not to be moved wth what theye hairde delivered there. The Judges and the Highe Sheriff and undersheriff used all their skill to have such a Jurye chosen as would fynde S^r John Wimbess slaughter to be murther, and had their desire accordinglye. Then was the Bishopp called uppon to bringe foorth the bodyes of his servants, for whome he had entred Recognisance. S^r William Cole had warrant enough not to produce the Recognisaunces, havinge both the Act of Councell, and the Cheife Justice Lettre for cancel-

ling the bonds, and was tould so muche by Judge Angiers (as Angiers affirmed afterward), yett he would needes shewe them, and so the cheife Justice Certiorie not sent accordinge to promise. The Bishopp and his sonne Areskins Bonds, in ffifteene hundrethe pownds were forfeitted. The next daye after the Assises ended, Sr Harry Spottiswood came over from England wth his Ma^{ts} Lettres forbiddinge anye Inditement or prosecution of the Bishopp himself till suche and suche Commissioners, whereof Nyne were ioyned wth the Lord Deputie, theye should fynde there were vyolent presumptions or pregnant proofes that the Bishopp was accessarie to Sr John Wimbess Deathe. These Commissioners mett Divers Tymes, and manie accusations were brought against the Bishopp before them, and suche Witnesses as the Adversarie thought would serve his turne, but the Commissioners found more malice both in the Accusers and Witnesses then anye matter to proove the Bishopp any waye guiltie. The Bishopp resolved all this while that nothinge could cleare his cause more then the bringinge up his servants to Dublyn, To w^{ch} purpose he did write to them by his sonne in lawe Mr Archibald Areskin: That he had receaved good newes from England, whereof he would be gladd to have them partakers. Uppon the receipt of w^{ch} Letter Humphrie Galbrieth and his Brother William, and William Cockburne came to the Bishopp's howse to Portora, where the Bishopp was verie earnest wth them to send for the rest that were absent, and would come home by their perswasion. Hum-

phrie Galbrieth he aunsweared, That theye were not so simple but they perceived the Bishopp's drift, that when he had gott them all together, he would deliver them to the Sheriff, to w^{ch} Treacherie he protested he would not be an instrument. It is enoughe (sayd he) that wee three are fallen into the snare, Thoughe wee betraye no more. The Bishopp replyed, that the tyme was nowe approcheinge when he must needes bringe them all up to Dublyn, Otherwise he was assured by the Lord Angiers that bothe his Recognisaunces, taken fyrst by Sr William Cole, and then acknowledged to the Lord Cheife Justice, bothe of them would be forfeitt, w^{ch}, if there were no more but payeing 3000^{lb}. were enoughe to spoyle his Estate: But yett this was not all, that it would be heavier uppon him then all this: That his servants shunninge their Tryall would spoyle both their owne cause and his. He desyred them therefore to pittie his estate, and to remember their solemne oathe, never to forsake him when he entred Bonds for them, and, for their securitie, he tould them he had the resolution of the best Lawyers in the kingdome, that no understandinge Jurye could ever (all circumstances considered) fynde Sr John Wimbe's Deathe to be any other then Manslaughter at the woorst. But no arguments the Bishopp could use could perswade them eyther to send for their ffellowes, or to goe up to Dublyn themselves; yea, they grewe the longer the more obstinate and peremptorie in their speeches. Whereuppon the Bishopp resolved to send for the Sheriff and deliver them

to him, and, in the meane tyme, tooke from them their weapons, and sett keepers over them. The Sheriff, Sr John Dunbarr, he came, but wth no intent neither to take them of the Bishopp's hands nor to pleasure the Bishopp, but of purpose to mocke the Bishopp, and make them flye. When the Bishopp perceived the Sheriffs double dealinge, He plyed his servants nowe in his keepinge, and used all perswasions to encourage them to goe up willinglie to Dublyn, w^{ch} would grace and countenance their cause; But it would fall out otherwise yf they went up by compulsion. They seemed to be perswaded at last, and sayd they must doe so nowe since they could doe no better, though they expected better dealinge, and that the Bishopp would not have urged them so farr till they had heard from their Brother James Galbrieth, who was gone to England to Court, to trye what he could doe for them. The Bishopp suspected their consent to be but counterfeitt; desyred, therefore, his Sonne Sr Harrye Spottiswood to take heed to himself, and commaunded all the rest of the servants to be upon their guard, and appointed Watchmen wthin the howse and wthout. They tooke all well in hand, yett the Bishopp was ever fearefull, and so fretted wthin himself, full of care and greife he could not rest. He called therefore for light, and begann to putt on his cloathes, when one of the servants who laye wthout the gates came knockinge, and tould that the wyndowe towards the Garden, where the prisoners laye, was open, and a long Rope hanginge out at it. The Bi-

shopp instantlie apprehended they were gone, broke up the chamber doore, w^{ch} they had made fast wthin, and seeinge them gone and a paper in the end of the Rope, He redd the Letter, which was this as followeth :
17. Marche 1626. Right Reverend and my verie good Lord, it is not unknowne to the most of the Cuntrye what grosse wrongs and abuses (I will saye no worse), suche as some would have byn ashamed to have offered theire Enemyes, wee, yo^r unfortunate servants, have byn forced to pack up and suppress, since this miserable accident, onelye bycause wee would not stayne o^r sixe yeares service wth the least colour of a disloyall thought towards o^r master. My Lord, you knowe wee are not ignorant howe yo^r Lordshipp pretending y^r endeavours were employed for o^r good, did, by yo^r Letters, entreate both the cheife Justice and the cheife Baron, to procure from the Lord Deputy a warrant unto the Sheriff for o^r restraint, w^{ch}, bycause it came more slowlye then you desyred, you did make a Journey to Dublyn of purpose to hasten it, ffor so the effect doth proove in that havinge obtained, or knowinge it was obtained before, you staid not above Twoo or Three howers in Dublyn thereafter. Yf this were fayre dealeinge against yo^r owne servants, who never accompted theire owne lyves to deare for you, Lett God and the World Judge; and yett all this could never made us forsake yo^r Lordshipp yf you had gone no further; but nowe that yo^r Lordshipp hath gone so grosslie to worke, as that all the Cuntrye hath taken notice; that on Tuesdaye last you concluded wth the

Sheriff to drawe us all together, and then to give him notice, wherein you have not byn wantinge, ffor had Mr Areskin come here wth the rest uppon Thursdaye at night, on ffrydaye wee should have byn the Sheriffes Prysoners, ffor w^{ch} purpose you sent yor man Abraham awaie in the nighte unto him, and he accordinglie came betymes in the morninge. Remember wthall, I praye yor Lordshipp, twoo things: ffirst, what a fayre pretence you made for goeing to the Sheriff on Tuesdaye, and allso for his cominge against us uppon ffrydaye, when you thought wee had been straungers to yor proceedings; Secondly, howe insolentlie you did use us when you did see yor plott crossed by reason of or not beinge togeather. Thomas Williams never insulted more over his poore prysoners than yor Lordshipp over us, neither did he ever in baser maner use his then yor Lordshipp us. And all these things the world thinkethe you doe, bycause you would be discharged of yor Bonds, after w^{ch}, yf yor Innocencie beare us not out against the Tyrannie of or Adversaries, you would scarce redeeme us sixe wth sixe pence, and for this purpose you determined to send us up in base maner to Dublyn by the Sheriff, wherein you tender not or credit; yet excuse us, we must respect or owne good, and therefore have resolved to be or owne keepers till the tyme of or Apparaunce, When I swere (yf I be alyve) wee shall all be present, yf, in the meane tyme, yor Lordshipp doe yor parte, and followe the busines as you should doe; But yf otherwise you spend yor tyme in seekinge of us, It will not onely be in vaine, bycause

you can never fynd us, but, wthall, it will make us of purpose to absent o^rselves to requite thereby yo^r wretchedness. If, therefore, you love yo^rself (as I knowe you doe, better than all the worlde besyde) followe yo^r busines and leave the pursute of us, w^{ch}, yf you doe, I vowe before God, that not onlye those who are wth me, but even the rest shall be present at the daye; ffor so muche I dare undertake for them where-soever they are. Thus I humblye take my leave, and resteth yo^r Lordshipps faythfull servant,—HUMPHRIE GALBRIETH. The Insolencie of this Letter, together wth his owne danger, made the Bishopp take all courses his witt could devyse, howe to bringe them backe to their Tryall. To w^{ch} effecte he posted many Lettres to ffreinds and ffoes, to the Sheriff, to the Marshall Captaine Atkinson, to Sr Danniell Leygh, to Captaine John Leygh, to Sr James Areskin, to Balfour himself. He sent also Searchers to searche the Towe of Inniskillinge; and thoughe it was Sabbaothe Daye, he posted to Kilskerrie himself, and there dealt wth one John ffoster, Agent for the Lord ffolliot, to lye in waite for these men, and to bringe them backe, offeringe him 20^{lb}. in reward. He sent his Sonne Sr Harrye Spottiswood also to gett Lettres from the Lord Deputie to belaye all the Ports of the kingdome. He himself wrote to the Bishopp of Derrie, and to the Viscounts Clandeboys and Ardes to staie them yf they came in their Bounds; But all was laboure in vayne. Sr James Areskin did his best endeavor, but more for grudge he bare Humphrie Galbrieth than

love to the Bishopp. But Balfour triumphed in this the Bishopps disaster, and tould the Messenger, yf he thought they were gone Eastwarde he would seeke them westward. The Bishopp soone after, when he perceaved there was smalle hope of findinge his men, he tooke his Journeye to Dublyn. Here he was perswaded to give awaye to some who should mediate wth the Lord Deputie for a Pardon to his servants yf they should come in and be cast. There was choice made of S^r Thomas Carie, wth whome it was agreed, that yf the Bishopps servants should come in (as it was thoughte they would uppon his Letter) he should have an hundreth pownds for his goodwill, and the Deputie, yf theye were condemned, should have a Thousand for a pardon. S^r Thomas Caries Letter was sent to this end to the Northe, where the Bishopps servants Lurked among their ffreinds, togither wth other Letters from some other their ffreinds in Dublyn, and, amongst others, M^r Archibald Areskin and the Bishopps Daughter in lawe, the Ladye Spottiswood, wrote unto them, assuringe them they mighte appeare wthout danger, but whether theye resolved to come up or not, required them to send back S^r Thomas Caries Letter, w^{ch} they were to keepe that should disburse the money. This letter was returned enclosed wthin his mens Letter, sent back to Mr Areskin, and they themselves resolved once to come up, and were come up as farr as Tradagh, till theye met wth S^r John Cunningham, who tould them (as was alleadged) that he haired of M^r Boyle, the Lord Valencia his Chaplen, that the

Bishopp had vowed never to knowe them, ffarr lesse to be at more charge for them, whereuppon theye went back. All this while the Deputie and state were jealous that the Bishoppe had shifted awaie his servants, w^{ch} Balfour still urged, though he was perswaded otherwyse in his conscience. Nowe Easter Terme was begunn, And the Lord Balfoure laboured by all meanes to gett the Bishopps Recognisaunces Estreated. The Bishopp, on the other syde, petitioned that his ffirst recognisaunce to Sr William Cole should not be estreated in regard of the Councells order above written ; But the Lord Angeirs hastned the Estreatinge of the ffirst Recognisaunce, and was of the Councell to hasten awaie the Ladye Wimbess to Court in England, to begg the fforfeitt from the kinge. The Bishopp of Clogher informed heereof, that his ffirst Recognisance was estreated against all lawe and equitie ; that the sayd Ladye was prepareinge her for her Journeye, and that the Lord Angiers and his sonne Sr Harrye Holcroft had projected to devyde his spoyll amongst them, He wrote over to England to his sonne Sr Harrye Spottiswood to stopp such courses, and to shewe his Ma^{tie} the Iniustice was done him heerein. The Lord Balfour allso wrote a letter about the same tyme to his Daughter in these woords, &c. The Coppie of this Lettre was brought the Bishopp by George Annand, Schoolemr of Balfour's Towne, murthered afterwards by one Mrs Whitlawe.

The coppie of a Letter written by the Lord Balfour from Dublyn to his Daughter the Ladye Wimbes, who was at London or Court.

DAUGHTER,—The eyes of all men are uppon you, and the Busines you have in hand, wherein or God graunt you good successe. There was some as sharpe sighted as Eagles, that are nowe become as blinde as Moalles; ffor since Sr James Areskin's moneye came in, There is a busye Ladye letteth bribes flye, and this cannott otherwyse but blinde the eyes of Justice. You maye addresse yorselfe to Sr Henrye Holcroft, who is bound to me in manie respects.

If or proofes fayle and be narrowlye sifted, wee maye gett a smarting blowe; use all yor creditt, therefore, to gett some of the Commissioners changed, you knowe whome. Delyver my Letter written to the kinge to Davyd Ramsey, who will present it to his Matie, and give my Lord of Canterburie my Letter out of yor owne hand. Lett me knowe yf Burley and the Lard of Wimbes be as forward as they promysed. I heare the Bishopp is much comforted by his sonne Sr Henrye Spottiswood his returne; But thoughe busines doe not succeed at the fyrst as you desyre, be not dismaide, I keepe my best Gunnes till the last, and will make him and his singe a dririe Dirige before I have done.

I have sett my rest alltogether uppon this busines,

and thoughe it maye coste me deare, yett I hope to bringe the Bishopp and all his to utter ruine, and then, whether Ritche or poore, wee shall have content, w^{ch} is the greatest Riches.

The Lord Deputie and the Chauncellour are sure myne, and yf you doe (as I have had experience of yor actions heeretofore), and as you can and maye doe there, I will not be behinde in doeinge my uttermost heere, and thus prayeinge God to blesse you in this yor busynes, I rest,

Yor Lovinge ffather,

BALFOUR.

1627.

Dublyn, the 2. of June 1627.

In the meane tyme one James Carmichill, a Carver to the kinge, he begged the fforfeitt of the Bishopps Recognizaunce, and past a Pattent thereof under the great seale of England. This Patent of James Carmichill's was brought over to Dublyn in the Beginninge of Trinitie Tearme by one William Carmichill, James his Agent. The benefytt of the Patent was offered to the Bishopp for readie moneye, otherwyse he was threatned the Agent would sell it to the Lord Balfour. The Bishopp tooke him to advyse wth his Councell, was bold allso wth the Lord Deputye to aske his opinion what was fittest for him to doe. He was wysshed by the Lord Deputye to pawse a litle till he himselfe was resolved of the kinges pleasure; but other the Bishopps ffreindes advysed him to compound wth

the Patentee, ffor feare he should fall into his Enemyes hands. The Bishopp he followed this last advyse. In the meane tyme he sought reducement of the ffyrst Estreate ; But Balfour opposed it wth all his creditt, and made it impossible to be effected, as thus : One Baron Loather, a Punye Baron of the Exchequor, was one of fflower behooved to consent to all Reducements, in regarde the Lord Chauncellor was gone for England. This man was obnoxious to the Lord Balfour, and Balfour gott his ffaythfull promise never to consent to a Reducement. The Bishopp on the other parte dealt wth Baron Loather, and shewed him the equitie of his Demaund for reduction of the first Recognizaunce estreated. Baron Loather he aunsweared, That he and his Brothers had byn reasoning together of that busines amongst themselves, and that they did all agree there was neither equitie nor conscience to take the fforfeitt of bothe Recognizaunces, yea, that it should be against the kings Honor, and a discreditt to the State, who mighte be iustlye charged to have cheated the Bishopp, yf the rigour of bothe Bonds were taken. But this (sayd the Baron) I would advyse you (my Lord) as a ffreind, yf you wold have yor reducement expedited and quicklye done, Then make all the haste you can to have the second Recognizaunce estreated as well as the ffirst, ffor wee have concluded not to reduce the ffirst till the second be estreated. This he spake cunninglye knoweing what course the Ladye Wimbles was on in England. The Bishopp suspectinge noe deceit followed his councell, but when the

second Recognizance was estreated, and the Bishopp sought reduction of the ffirst. Though all the members of the Exchequor, and the king's learned Councell too, thought it fitt there should be a reducement of the ffirst; Yett Baron Loather would in no wyse consent, but exclaymed against the Murtherers of Sr John Wimbess, aggravated the heynousnes thereof by the unworthines of the Actors, a sorte (as he called them) of base and contemptible rascalls; and concluded his discourse wth a flatt negative that he would never consent to anye reducement, ffor it was fitt the Bishopp of Clogher should paye the whole 3000^{lb}. for sufferinge his men to escape. Thus did the Baron insult when he thought he had gott the Bishopp in the snare. The Bishopp nowe had noe remedie but to make use of his Transaction wth the Patentie Mr Carmighill. He pleaded the Patent therefore in the Court of Exchequor; Gott Sr William Rives, the Kings Atturneye to acknowledge a Judgement. So the Bishopp and his Sonne Areskin, wth their Suerties, were discharged, and had their *Quietus est* out of the Exchequor. The Bishopp he hasted the extractinge this Decree, bycause he receaved advertisements daye by daye that the Ladye Wimbess had gott a graunt of the kinge of the fforfeiture of bothe the Recognizaunces; neither was these rumors w^{thout} ground, ffor the verie next daye after the Bishopp had got his *Quietus* out of the Exchequor, by the sayd Ladyes procurement, The Kinge wrote to the Deputie and Councell to this effect: That whereas Sr John Wimbess his slaughter

was found by the grand Inquest of the Cuntry to be murther and Treason, and that his Wydowe did accuse the Bishopp of Clogher to be accessarie thereto, in regard he had protected his servants against the course of Justice; that he did harbour them in his howse, and suffered them to goe at large; Had allso Disobeyed the Deputies warrant when he was commaunded to produce his servants; Had allso wthstoode the Sheriff, who had auctoritie from the Lord Deputie to searche his howse. In end, after he had hidd them a longe tyme, at last voluntarilie he suffered them to escape, by all w^{ch} reasons the Ladye Wimbes charged the Bishopp to be accessarie to her husbands Deathe. The Lorde Deputie therefore was commaunded to give present order for legall proceedinge against all the Offenders, as well the Accessaries as the Actors, notwthstandinge of anye fformer Letter to the contrarie; againe, that the Bishopp and others had entred in severall Recognizaunces for the apparance of his servants, ffirst at the Assises of the countye, and after for bringinge them up to the Castle of Dublyn; againe, sent his sonne S^r Henrye Spottiswood to Englande, and there, by James Carmichell his Maties servaunt, had procured a graunte of the fforfeiture of these bonds for a smalle composition. His Matie therefore required that present order should be given to his Atturney generall of that kingdome for resuminge of this graunt made to James Carmichell, and that the Lord Deputie should staye the execution thereof, and yf James Carmichell should surrender his graunt, in

that case, the Kinge declared his pleasure that James Carmichell should content himself wth 600^{lb}. and the Ladye Wimbess and her assignes should have what remained. Immediatlie uppon the receipt of this Letter, the Lord Deputie sent for the King's Attorney and the Lord Cheife Baron of the Exchequer, and desired them to take a course to see the King's desyre fulfilled; But they shewed his Lordshippe, that in regard of the Judgement given before this Letter came, and that the Bishopp had payde his moneye *bona fide* before, uppon the warrant of the great seale of England, that nowe it was done, there was no helpe. When the Lord Deputie perceaved his Ma^{ties} Letter could not be satisfied for the Recognizaunces, He laboured nexte howe he might give Balfour content in the other pointes of the Letter; Called the Bishopp therefore, and tould him he would proceede no more in examininge witnes accordinge to the commission above written, and whereas he had graunted him a lycence before to goe for Englande, nowe he countermaunded it. The Lord Deputie at this tyme was yet more incensed against the Bishopp uppon a newe accident. Thus it was: Sr Thomas Caries Lettre to the Bishopps servants, and the answer returned to this letter, sent back to Mr Areskin, was delivered unto the Lord Balfour. Balfour thereuppon he quarrelled wth the Lord Deputie, that he should keepe corespondencie wth the murtherers of a King's Sheriff, and putt them in hope of a pardon; and when the Lord Deputie denied he had consented to anye suche matter, He shew-

ed him Sr Thomas Caries Letter to the Bishopp's servants, wherebye the Lord Deputie grewe more bitter then ever before against the Bishopp. Howe this Letter came to the Lord Balfour's hands, the Bishopp could never learne the certentie. The Lord Balfour gave it out that Archibalde Areskin, the Bishopps sonne in law, drinckinge in a Taverne (as usuallie he did) wth Sr John Wishard and Captaine Ramseye, when he was in drinke he shewed them the Letter and theye tooke it from him. He himself would never acknowledge so muche, But that he lost it negligentlye; and it might well be so: ffor annother tyme Mr Robert Boyle, the Lord Valencias Chaplaine, in that same Taverne found a Letter of Sr John Wishards was to be sent to Dublyn to Captaine Ramseye, w^{ch}, in regard it touched the Bishopp's busines in some sorte, and that Sr John Wishards disposition (who was a cheife author of the Bishopps trouble) maie be coniectured at on the other part: It is heere inserted and followeth:

The Coppie of a letter written by Sr John Wishard to James Ramsey, commonlye called Captaine Ramseye.

Noble Comerad, If I should have written to the Lord Clanawley, It had been but Labour in vaine, and my Letter should have byn unaunswared and unregarded; ffor neither at the Ladye Wimbess downe cominge, nor at the returne of suche as did accompanie

his Ladye, nor at any time since his goeing to Dublin, Hath he remembered me wth one lyne (notwth-standinge that he had Tyed me from my owne occasions to attend in a maner his pleasure), one onelye Letter excepted, w^{ch} he wrote unto me from the Cavan, squared, as it seemed to me, out of the subtill invention of his minions, and my cold freind at Balturbett; ffor by it, his Lordshipp did uppon a sodaine make a revolution of all or resolutions at partinge. Comerade, The Trueth is, that my Lord did urge my over goeing into England, and to that effect did propound ether the liftinge of 100^{lb}. whereof I should have borne my share, howsoever things had fallen out, or else the adventuringe to goe wth 60^{lb}. w^{ch} he did assure me It behooved himself and Sr Thomas Roper to bestowe uppon some man for prosecutinge of a busynes of theirs wth the Earl of Anandaill, w^{ch} I might have followed, together wth the other busynes. Nowe, Syr, to be plaine wth you, my conceat was, that my Lord, out of his love to me, knowinge howe necessarie it was for me to be in England, as allso howe fytt an Agent I could have byn at Court in his busynes betwixt him and the Bishopp, did alltogether intend to followe that course for my utilitie; But, Syr, as things have fallen out, I doubt I was mistaken, ffor it seemeth that Sr Stephen Butler, uppon conference wth my Lord, hath disswaded him from furtheringe my goeing into England, being desyerous (as I knowe he is) to take all the advantages of me w^{ch} he can, and knowinge that wthout I goe myselfe, things required

of my Wyef can hardlye be performed ; ffor the secondinge of w^{ch} opinion of myne, my Lord Balfour hathe never to this hower shewen unto me, or sent unto me his Awarde & Sr William Coles. And for the manageinge of or other busynes wth the Bishopp, he hath sent John Morgan, who can doe as muche good at Court, or anye where else, wth those to whome my Lord hath written, as my horse can doe, for causes knowne to me. But, Syr, let it please you (yf you be perswaded that the Cuntrye lyethe in sayeing that my Lord & the Bishopp doe understand one another in this busyness too well) to offer to my Lorde, that yf he willbe as yett contented to lend me 60 or 50^{lb}. I will wth all haste goe over, and yf I shall not more vex the Bishopp then anye other that shall goe, Then shall I beare the burthen of the best parte of the moneye. If none of those can prevaile, Then let my Lord doe the honoure to me as to give his woord for what is oweinge me at or Lodgeinge, and let Michaell be sent unto me at what tyme I shall expect you, and I shall disingage my Lord of his word to M^{ris} Ofere^{ll} wth all expedition. All these things I remitt to yo^r discretion, desyeringe to heare from you of all occurrences ; but, above all, to hasten yo^rself hither wth all conveniencie to this place, w^{ch}, together wth yo^r wholle acquaintaunce, & manye others more, dothe mourne for yo^r absence exceedinglye. If Michaell cannott for causes *et cetera* be dispatched, Yett at the least let the Nagg he hath be sent home againe wth my newe Cloathes and whole baggage wth this Bearer, and

yf neede be let this litle Nagg remaine in his place ;
If otherwise, let all come together. I dare not saye
any thinge confidentlie ; but I hope, wthin a fewe
weekes, to make a shift that you and I shall see Eng-
land, thoughe poorlye ; ffor helpinge whereof, be ear-
nest to bringe out the Lord Clanawleyis 50 or 60^{lb}.
Then wee shall be riche enoughe. Excuse the rather
cockaland then Letter from him who carethe not howe
disformall his penn's expression be to you, to whome
he is a most faithfull servant.

JOHN WISHARD.

Maghrevilleck, 17 Januarye 1626.

Let none see this Letter but yorselfe ;
salute from me the Ladye Clanawley, M^{ris}
Weston, Mistris Offerell & Mr Offerell,
the Tapsters Wyef, *et cetera*, but not
Marie Williamsoune.

It is allmost Incredible what Indignities were of-
fered the Bishopp at this tyme, some by supposed
ffreindes, to whome the Bishopp had byn a great Be-
nefactor, some by his Tenauntes, some by Servants
and Neighboures, Who thought he was brought so
lowe Hee could never ryse againe. His Adversaryes
insulted over him, and his best ffreinds looked on.
The Adversaryes were so countenaunced by most of
them in authoritie, that he began to feare his inno-
cencie should be oppressed. He betooke himself
therefore to his onlye refuge, the God of all comfort,

who never forsaketh them who call uppon him in truthe. About the beginninge of Harvest, the Bishopp was informed that the Ladye Wimbles was returned out of England wth a newe Letter, differinge litle in effect from the fformer; and soone after he was advertised that a Writt was come downe to the Sherifff of ffermannagh out of the King's Benche, commaundinge him to bringe up a Jurye of sufficient men to serve the Kinge in his cheife place the second daye of the next Tearme. The Ladye Wimbles seconded this writt wth her owne Letter to the Sherifff, requestinge his favoure in summoninge them who should be Jurors, wherein neither Highe Sherifffs nor Under Sherifffs were wantinge to her. The daye did drawe on apace that the Jurors were to appeare at Dublyn. And the Bishopp had several advices given him by suche as professed themselves to be his ffreindes. Some, and none of the meanest, councelled him to take his waye to the Kinge, and there to begg Justice, and a more indifferent hearinge. Others thought this a dangerous course, and might preiudge his cause, the Kinge being sinisterlye possessed of his proceedings; But he himselfe would no wyse hearken to them that perswaded him to depart the Cuntrye, partlye in regard of his first promyse made to the Lord Deputy and Councell that he would not depart the Cuntrye, partly in regard of his promise, and partlye to avoyde the sclaunder w^{ch} the shunninge of his Triall might bringe wth it. Reiectinge then all those motions, he resolved patientlye to abyde the worst, and

to staie at Clogher till he haired further of the Adversaries proceedings at Dublyn. The daye appointed for the Jurye of ffermannagh their apparance at the King's Benche, was the Sixte of November; but they were not sworne, nor had their charge given them till the ffifteenth daye; for some of them sickned & dyed by the waye; one that was verie forward to doe the Lord Balfour servyce, was stabbed in an Alehowse in Dublyn, and the Bishopp's Adversaryes made no hast, but tooke tyme to woorke uppon the Jurye. The Jurors were most parte Yeomen, some Brittishe, some Irishe, some papists, some protestants, not above three or ffower of them knowne to the Bishopp, or anye followed him, but had eyther Relation to the Lord Balfour or to the Archedeacon, and were obnoxious to them; Att last 13 of those were sworne. Then begann the King's Atturney, wth open mouthe to prease the Accusation, and for prooffe thereof brought foorthe the Testimonies of those Witnesses were examined of before by the Lord Deputye and the Nyne Commissioners. Some of these Witnesses were so partiall wth Balfour, and so malicious against the Bishopp, and their testimonies so disagreeinge one wth annother, that the Commissioners gave no creditt to them, were sealed up, and the Bishopp assured there should no use be made of them till his witnesses were examined allso, yett these Testimonies were nowe produced in Judgement, were urged & aggravat by the King's learned councell, to the Bishopps disgrace and no small disadvantage to his cause. But God, who hathe

the hartes of all men in his disposition, did so direct both Judges and Jurors that they weighed the evidences, considered the qualities of the Witnesses, examined all circumstances, and canvased the Accusation againe & againe : Then, after Twoo dayes consultation, returned theire verdict *Ignoramus*. This was the Lords doeinge, who, as the Lord Primat upon the heareinge thereof uttered, *Corvos delusit hiantes*. The Bishopp rendered humble thanks unto God, who had so mightilie disappointed his Adversaries. They, on the other part, who thought they had made all cocksure, raged and rayled both against Judges and Jurors, and petitioned to the Lord Deputie to have them all punished. Some who had sent over theire Agent to Court to begg and bribe for the Bishopprick, hung their heads. Even they who all the while had done the Bishopp the worst offyces, came to him, and would have perswaded him that by theire meanes the Jurye was possessed of the Trueth. Baron Loather, for all this, was still the same man. He dealt wth one Joseph Walter to doe Balfour good servyce ; But when he agreed wth the rest of the Jurye to cleare the Bishopp, he sent a message to his brother by George Eaton a Clothier, Tell my Brother Captaine Loather (sayd he) that Joseph is a verie knave. The Bishopp, in Christmas tyme, was advertised that the Lord Balfour & his Daughter was preparing for theire Journeye to England, & resolved to importune the kinge wth outcryes, whereuppon he went to Dublyn himself, gott licence of the Lord De-

putie wth much a doe, and tooke shippinge for England, so came to London about the latter end of Januarye. The Kinge in the meane tyme being wearyed wth some of the Bishoppes Cuntrymen there, begginge of the Bishopprick of Clogher, Whome they alledged to have been found guiltie of all whereof he was accused, His Matie wrote to the Lord Deputie to cause the cheif Justice and the other Judges of the cheife place send him true information of all the proceedings in the Bishoppes cause. The Judges, according to the Kings direction, returned theire certificat about the beginning of ffebruarye; Wherein they made knowne, that a Grand Jurye of the Countye of ffermannagh had appeared before them, and enquired whither the Bishopp of Clogher were guiltie in procuringe his Servants to murther Sr John Wimbles, and whither, after committinge of that murther, the sayd Bishopp havinge notice of the ffact, did receave, harbour, and relieve the Malefactors. That this Grand Jurye was allowed by his Maties learned Councell, and sworne to enquire, unto whome the evidences was carefully given and preassed to the full by the King's Atturneye & his Seriant, w^{ch} consisted uppon presumptions onely, and in their owne Judgements did not appeare to be convincinge, and that the Grand Jurye havinge consulted long uppon the evidence, and fyndinge it not sufficient, had returned their verditt *Ignoramus*. This Letter was subscribed by the Lord cheife Justice, Sr Christopher Sybthorpe, & Sr Edward Harrys. The Bishopp had nowe sought to have accesse to the

Kinge, and finding that grace and favour, he complained to his Matie of his uniuert vexation, and the malice of his Adversaries had been so clamorous, and begged he might have Justice of a sort of wicked men who had conspired to take away his lyef. The Kinge graciouslie answered, That his Adversaries had byn so clamorous to have Justice done them, That he could not otherwyse but give waye unto them: That he was well pleased the Bishopp was cleared by lawe, and assured him, as they had had taken what the lawe could give them against him, He should have the lyke against them. With this gracious answer the Bishopp was fullye satisfied, and soone after petitioned to his Matie that he would appoint some of His Honourable privie Councell or of his Judges to heare his complaint, and to certifie his Matie what they should fynde. Balfour and his daughter all this while Laboured wth the Bishoppes servants and their freinds to gett them to say somewhat might trinch upon the Bishopp, to w^{ch} effect they argued thus. Yor Maister, the Bishopp, he left nothinge undone was in his power to bringe you to the Gallows. He hateth you in regard of the Losse he hath had by you. He cannott (thoughe he were willinge) procure you a Pardon. But will you sett the saddle upon the right horse (Thus Balfour styled the false accusation he entised them unto), you shall have a Pardon procured for you, and be reconciled to S^r John Wimbess freindes. The Bishopp being informed of this Traffique by his servants, He putt up a second Petition to his Matie, Shewing that he

had undergone several tryalls, wherein all that could be invented against him could not make anye accusation so much as probable, that his Maties Judges of Cheife place had certified so much: That his Adversaries contynued their malicious courses to subborne false witnes, and to entyse his owne servants, the Actors in that unhappie accident, by fayre promises, to accuse their Maister: That his Matie would therefore be pleased to commaund any course to be taken that might trye his Innocencye, and wipe awaye these aspersions whereby his Callinge, and religion itself, was wounded through his syde: That as Solomon, 25. proverbes 2. It was the honor of a kinge to searche out a thinge, by w^{ch} doinge Solomon gott himself at first both to be loved and feared: 1. Kings, 3. cap. 39. verse. Humblye, therefore, prayed his Matie to appoint any Indifferent men to put this teadious vexation to some point, That he might serve God and his Matie in his holye vocation. Uppon this the Bishopps second petition, his Matie appointed the Earl of Monteathe and Sr Archibald Acheson, one of his Scottishe Secretaries, to doe their dilligence to quiet both parties; But Sr Archibald not careinge what charge the Bishopp were put to, so his owne Cousins, the Bishopps servants, might be redeemed and have their Pardons. He preassed the Bishopp wth givinge to the Ladye the Third of his Estate, and summes of moneye besyde; ffor which his unreasonable demaunde the Bishopp appealed from him againe to the Kinge; and so had the Viscount Duplin, Chauncellor of Scotland;

The Viscount Elie, Chauncellor of Ireland, and the Viscount Connowaye, Cheife Secretarie of England, appointed to be Commissioners to heare the complaynts of both parties, and determine what was fittest to be done therein, avoweinge whatsoever they concluded should stand firme. These Three Noblemen, by the Kings direction, called both parties before them, and, after a long hearinge, at last they urged the Bishopp in regard of the Ladye Wimbess povertie, and the miserye of her children, for whome theire ffather had left neyther land nor goods, that he would give them some releefe. The Bishopp excepted against theire proposition, That the givinge of anye thinge, were it never so litle, would be scandalous & interpreted a composition and satisfaction of some guilt on his parte. But the Commissioners, in one voyce, tooke in hand to provyde well enoughe for that, and so proceeded and concluded upon an order: Namelye, That the Bishopp should give the Ladye, wthin Tenn dayes after the publication of theire order, a hundreth pownds in hand, and ffiftie pownds cleere Rent to her and her children, for ffiftie yeares at least. Shee againe shoulde give securitie that herselfe nor any other should prosecute the Bishopp, or anye had relation to him, for her Husbands Deathe. The Commissioners, after they had thus ordered the busynes, they acquaint the Kinge wth theire Order, and had it confirmed by his Matie, But agreed amongst themselves not to acquaint the Bishopp nor the Ladye wth the particulars what they had ordered, till they should

enter into Twoo Thousand Pounds apiece to abyde the order. The Bishopp putt of from daye to daye to enter suche bondes, hopeinge in the meanetyme to learne the contents of their order before he would be bound, and particularye, he protested he was not able to paye any readie moneye, being farr from home, and his meanes exhausted by the great summes of moneye he had payde for his servants, in w^{ch} he was bound for their apparance when they shunned their Tryall. To this it was replied by the Commissioners, that whatsoever they had ordered, yett they would perswade the Ladye to accept of some litle moneye on this syde, and of the rest in Ireland; But still they urged him to enter into bondes, ffor suche (sayd theye) is his Maties pleasure. His Matie declaringe his pleasure to be suche, The Bishopp he agreed to enter into the sayd bond, w^{ch} he had no sooner done but the order was published, and coppies thereof sent to bothe parties, and the next daye Thereafter, the Lord Chauncellor of Ireland sent for the Bishopp to come to his Lodgeinge. When he came thither, the Ladye was there before him. Here both parties grumbled at the order. The Bishopp, in good earnest, offered to deliver back her Bond to be cancelled, so shee would doe the like and give up his, but shee had no suche thought, but called for the Hundreth powns ordered her. It seemeth this was the errand for w^{ch} the Chauncellour of Ireland sent for the Bishopp. The Bishopp fearinge to incurr the fforfeitt of 2000^{lb}. and havinge so much Gold aboute

him, he payd it downe. The Bishopp he would nowe have taken his leave of his Matie, and so returned to Ireland, but was forced to staie till he gott newe supplies of money. The Ladye Wimbesh continued also at Court, seekinge a further recompence for the Losse of her Husband, who was killed (as shee nowe alledged) whilst he was doing his Maties servyce. When shee had gott what could be gott in, she returned to Ireland. Soone after, divers Noblemen, and some of his Maties officers at Court, havinge fully informed his Matie of the maner howe Sr John Wimbesh was killed, and that, what the Bishopps servants had done, they were forced to it, & was done in their owne defence, They Implored his Maties Grace and Pardon for them; w^{ch} was stronglie crossed a longe tyme by Sr John Wishard, David Ramsey, and others the Lord Balfours Complices. Yett his Matie, notwithstandinge of all their oppositions, was at last moved wth compassion, and the Pardon was graunted, wth w^{ch} the Bishopps servants returned to Ireland, and pleaded it at the Kings Benche. By this tyme the Bishopp of Clogher was also returned to Ireland; and no sooner come but the Lord Chauncellor called to him the Lorde Cheife Justice & the Lorde Angiers (whoe were by the Kings order all Three appointed to see the Ladye secured, and her Children after her, of the 50^{lb}. per annum, and that for 50 yeares.) These Three Lords warned the Bishopp and the Ladye Wimbesh to appeare before them, and in end ordered the Bishopp to give the Ladye a List of suche lands as were

woorth the fiftie pownds by yeare. The Bishopp made her divers offers of Lands both in the Counties of Monaghan and ffermannagh, but none of them would be accepted. At last, after eight weekes attendance, these Lords ordered her to accept of some lands in the Countye of Tyrone offered her by the Bishopp, providinge they were found in value worth 50^{lb.} per annum; ffor Tryall whereof, a Commission was sent forth out of the highe Court of Chauncerie, and directed to the Lord Cawfield, Sr Andrewe Stewart, Sr Henrye Titchburne, and other Twoo Justices of Peace, who called the Tenaunts of the lands before them at Agher, and examined them uppon oathe of the valewe of the Lands, w^{ch} they found to be better then 50^{lb.} yearlie; So certified the Lord Chauncellor thereof: but he, as it seemed, resolved to doe the Lord Balfoure & his Daughte some extraordinarie kindness. He preassed the Bishopp to submitt himself to what order himself, the Lord Angiers, and the Lorde Cheife Justice should agree uppon. The Bishopp trustinge they would not exceede what was before ordered and confirmed by the Kinge, he consented to abyde theire Order. So the Lord Chauncellor, wth the other Commissioners who were at his devotion, ordered the Bishopp to give the Ladye ffourtie pownds in readie moneye toward her charges, & add to the former Lands valewed as aforsayd at 50^{lb.} twoo Townes more. And whereas the Lease was to be lett by the Kings Order for 50^{tie} yeares, theye ordered him to lett these lands for 60^{tie} yeares. At w^{ch} order, when

the Bishopp began to repine, The Lord Chauncellor he threatned him yf he would not obeye, He would certifie the Kinge that all the fault was in the Bishopp. The Bishopp wearie of Troubles, looseinge his Tyme & wastinge his estate at Dublyn, He yeelded at last, and gave the Ladye a Lease of all these Lands Ordered by the Lord Chauncellor for 60^{tie} yeares, w^{ch} were then woorth 70^{lb.} per annum, but improved afterward above a hundreth powns a year; He payd allso the 40^{lb.} ordered her. And nowe having obeyed the Kings order to the full and muche more, he desyred the Lord Chauncellor & the Lord Angiers their testimonie that he had fullfilled the Kings Order, but they delayed him so long that he was forced to returne home to Clogher wthout it; and had not rested there long but a missive Letter came to him from the Lord Chauncellor againe. Here it was alledged, that the Bishopps sonne, and some other Tenaunts had Leases formerlie of those Lands, and therefore he was required to gett all their Releases, & enter bonds for the securitie for that Lease graunted to the Ladye. The Bishopp satisfied them in this point allso, and so renewed his suite for the Commissioners Testimonie That he had fullfilled the kings Order, w^{ch} wth muche adoe he obtained. Nowe he supposed he had done wth his Adversaryes for ever; But his Adversaryes were restless, and so found out a newe Clamper uppon this occasion. One Captain James Mervin, carrowsinge wth the Lord Balfour, gave out that Twoo of the Townelands leased

by the Bishopp of Clogher to his Daughter was his heritage; uppon this report the Ladye ranne againe to the Lord Chauncellor, and had another letter missive for the Bishopp. When he came uppon that Letter to Dublyn, The Lord Chauncellor was verie breife wth him, accused him of ill dealinge, that would lett lands to the Ladye w^{ch} were questionable. The Bishopp then replyed that the lands were found by the Distinguishinge offyce to be the Bishopp of Cloghers heritage, and that his Predecessor and himself had byn in peaceable possession of them above 27 years, and that it was tyme to complain when they were evicted from him. This was all that was done that Journeye. But soone after Captaine Mervin brought downe a Commission to enquire what Landes belonged to the Earle of Castlehavens proportions in the Barony Omagh, and so handled the busynes wth the Irishes & Natives w^{ch} had relation to him, That they sware home bothe for those twoo Townelands he claymed of the Bishopp, & manie more Townes claymed by him of others. Nowe was the Lord Balfour & the Ladye his daughter gladd to have this occasion to trouble the Bishopp, & bringe him againe to Dublyn. So the Lorde Chauncellor sent annother missive Letter to call him up. Then was there no remedie but eyther to reduce the Captaines office, or buye Captaine Mervins his pretended righte. The Bishopp choosed that w^{ch} was least troublesome, though the other might have byn done wth lesse cost; So bought Captaine Mervin's Right of these Townes, & annexed them to the Bishopp-

rick for ever, & Leased them to the Ladye, ffor w^{ch} the Captaine had above fflower skore powndes. The Lord Chauncellor, for all this, not contented that these same Lands were anewe secured to the Ladye, He ordered the Bishopp to paye her Twentie powndes for her charges, though all this while shee kept howse wth her ffather in Dublyn. Thus did the Lord Chauncellor make the Lord Bishopp of Clogher dance attendance Twoo years, & whereas, both by the Kings order & the Ladyes owne consent, the Bishopp might have chosen to have given the Ladye & her children sixe hundred powndes in hand, or the Lease of ffiftie powndes for ffiftie years, The Lord Chauncellor, what by fayre, what by foule meanes, He forced him to paye seavenscore powndes readye moneye above the hundred powndes payd in London, & to secure the Ladye of lands worthe an hundred powndes yearlie for 60 yeares.

While the Bishopp of Clogher was thus tumbled up & downe by Balfour and his Daughter, Malcolm Hammilton, Archebishopp of Cashell, departed this Lyef, and soon after the Bishopp of Clogher was advertised from Court, That his Ma^{ties} pleasure was to Translate him from Clogher to Cashell, & where want of meanes might skear him to accepte thereof, He was assured to have Commendams w^{ch} should enable him to mainteine the Dignitie. This his Ma^{ties} pleasure was no sooner Divulged, but the Bishopp of Clogher had manye perswasions of those who hoped

to succcede him to accept of the offer. The cheife Solicitours were the Deane of Raphoo, Mr Adare, & the Archdeacon of Clogher. The Bishopp of Clogher preferred his Archdeacon to the other, notwthstandinge he did knowe him to be but a smalle ffreind in his troubles, and had a twoofold reason for his doeing so ; for fyrst, when he was in England, and the Archbshopprick of Tvam in Connagh fell voyde, & the Bishopp of Clogher, by the Duke of Buckinghams meanes, had the Graunt of it, & his owne in Commendham ; & after the Dukes deathe, the Bishopps Letter for it was stopt by them were about the Kinge & had power to doe it, w^{ch} they professed they did it not for any ill will to the Bishopp of Clogher, but for the good of the Church, addinge wthall, that so longe as they were in creditt, they would oppose both multiplicitie of Bishoppricks and graunting Commendams of Deanries to any that should be preferred to be Bishopps or Archbishopps : In this regard there was no hope to have the Deanrie of Raphoe in commendam. Againe, the Archdeacon of Clogher had Benefices woorth 400^{lb}. per annum, w^{ch}, by his preferment to Clogher, would have byn a good augmentation to the Archbishoppricke gettinge them in commendam ; But the Bishopp of Cloghers cheife reason was, his Archdeacon, in that case he should succcede him in his Bishopprick, took in hand to satisfie the Ladye Wimbles, and gett her discharge to him of all conditions he was obliged unto by the Kings Order. To this effect the Bishopp of Clogher & his Archdeacon appointed

to meete at Dublyn where the Ladye Wimbess and her ffather kept Together. The Archedeacon came to Dublyn first, and before the Daye appointed, so agreed wth the Ladye in words before the Bishopp came to the Towne. Wherewth Balfour was no sooner acquainted, but he dissuaded bothe the Archedeacon & his daughter, layeing before the Archedeacon his greate hazard, men being mortall; and that he might dye before he gott so muche of the Bishopp^{rick} as would paye his Daughter, & redeeme his land: But his cheife perswadinge argument was, that he himself could gett him the Bishopp^{ricke} of Clogher w^{thout} any suche charge, yf he would followe his advyse, as thus: The Bishopp of Clogher (sayd he) must remove, and I will use my credit to have him translated; If you then, Archedeacon, can followe the busynes quicklie, I will make you some good ffreindes; I & my Daughter will make sure the Bishopp of Clogher shall not have licence to goe for England, Wee will make him worke enough here: Gett you onely Letters of Recommendation from the Lord Primat, & what other you can purchase, & hast you awaye. This councell was embraced wth no good succes, ffor though the Archedeacon had the Lord Primats Letters, & the Lord Balfours allso, and the Bishopp of Clogher allso commendinge him to divers his ffreindes; Yett the Bishopp of Clogher his excuseinge himselfe to his Matie that he could not beare out suche a Dignitie, and prayeing his Matie he might contynue where he was, Disappointed all Balfours Proiects. And the Bishopp of

Clogher, thought he should have gayned more Honor & proffitt too by the change, yet he was provoked so by the Lord Balfoures speeches, who bragged that he should be his Bishopp no more, & by the Archdeacons double dealinge in runninge one course wth him, that he resolved to crosse them, thought he should be a looser himself. Doctor Hammilton, Bishopp of Killaley in Connagh, who laye at Court all this while makeinge ffreinds for Cashell, uppon the Bishopp of Cloghers refusall he obtayned Cashell, and the Archdeacon accepted of a poore Bishopprick, no more woorth then an hundreth powndes by yeare, called Kilfanor, to his owne great Detriment, & the more hurt of his Childrenn, as it fell out. The Bishopp of Clogher had nowe begunn to settle himself at Clogher, in the Countye of Tyrone, w^{ch} was of old an auntient Cittie, decored wth Twoo Churches & a greate number of Inhabitants, but, in the late warres, was utterlie ruyned, The Churches undermyned and fyred, the Bishopp & the Abbott & Chanons howses were demolished ; & at the Bishopps cominge to dwell there in

1628. Anno 1628, There were no more than some Tenn or Twelve poore people Dwelling in Cottages patched up wth skreas & Wattles. The Bishopp therefore sett himself alltogither to buyld a Howse for himself, to repaire the Church, to Buyld an Inne, Stables, Barnes, keill, Mill, & the like, & to encourage others to buyld wth him : So wth mucche adoe obtayned his Maties Letters to lett 200 Acres in ffee farme, w^{ch} he did accordinglie, lett the 200 acres to 16 several men, whose

were bound to builde Englishe Howses, & plant Orchards, &c. This Graunt of the 200 acres, according to a Patent passed uppon the Kings Letter, was crossed in a Twoofold manner; ffirst by Sr James Areskin, who could not abyde Clogher to be repaired, fearinge it would be the decaie of his Towne Agher. He did therefore call the Bishopps newe Patent in question, & vowed yf the Bishopp kept ffaires & Marketts according to his Patent, he would doe wonders, & amongst other revenges, he would disinherit his sonne, who had married the Bishopps Daughter, & was to succede to all his Lands. On the other syde, the Archdeacon nowe Bishopp of Kilfanor, though he had given his consent to the Lettinge of the sayd ffee farmes, & putt to the Chaptors seale to them, the keepinge whereof he had usurped by the Deane of Cloghers negligence, yett wthout ever shewing any mislike to the Bishopp of Clogher, He wrote to the Bishopp of London, & other the Commissioners of the Irishe affayres, That the Bishopp of Clogher Lettinge his ffee farmes, had not left the next successor so muche Roome as whereon to buyld a howse or plant an orchard. Uppon w^{ch} Information, Letters came from England to the Lord Chauncellor & the Earle of Corke, then Lords Justices of Ireland, to examine the Bishopp of Cloghers proceedings therein. The Bishopp averred, that what he had done was done accordinge to his Matie & the Commissioners for Ireland theire owne licence, that all tended to the plantation & good of the Cuntry; That it was not fytt a Bishopp

should be hampered among Mechanickes in the Towne of Clogher; That he had divers Towne landes adiacent, & lyenge contigue far more fitt to buyld uppon; but that himself was allwayes of opinion that the Bishopp havinge fayrer lands uppon Loghearn, in a better Cuntrie, that a Howse should be builde there nexte to Inniskillinge for all succeedinge Bishopps. Yett suche was the sclaunder of settinge these ffee farmes, w^{ch} the Bishopp had lett accordinge to his Patent & of a good Intention, That to stopp their mowthes who exclaymed thereon, he gave content to them to whome theye were lett & were begunn to build thereon, so were theye all surrendred againe.

1633. In this meane tyme the Justices were discharged to medle wth any busynes, and the newe Deputy, Viscount Wentworthe, was dailye expected. He came over about that same tyme when the Kinge was crowned in Scotland. The Bishopp of Clogher was in Scotland at that tyme, & in his Journeye thither was greivously hurte by the ffall of his horse wth him, so could not come to Tender his service to the Lord Deputy so soone as others did. His Adversaries tooke this advantage, & after they had Insinuat themselves wth the Deputy and his ffollowers, theye loaded the Bishopp wth calumnyes. The cheife was the Delapidation of his Bishopprick, & takeinge Bribes for conferinge Benefices uppon Clerks. The cheife Informers, and most malitious Prosecutors were Sr James Areskin, & his Goshipp the Deane of Downe, Harrye

Lesly, who had longed a greate while to be Bishopp of Clogher. To this effect, Theye hired one Harrye Jones, who had byn a Stewart of the Bishopps Howse, to Accuse his Lord of Symonie. This ffellowe was a Welchman borne, and Trusted wth the governement of the Bishopps Howse, in w^{ch} service he prooved so treacherous, that the Bishopp was forced to turne him awaye. This fellowe beinge malecontent, & nowe wantinge meanes & wthout service, He played uppon the simplicitie of one George Cottingham, Chaplen to the Lord Valencia, on whome, at his Lorde & Ladyes requests, the Bishopp had bestowed the Parsonage of Monaghan. Some three or ffower monethes after the Bishopp had bestowed the Benefice uppon him, & had receaved thancks from the Ladye Valencia, then in England, & from the Lord Cheife Baron, in whose howse the sayd Cottingham had lived; This Cottingham seeinge one of the Bishopps servants horse lame, He would needes bestowe his owne Nagg upon the Bishopp, least his servant should lye behinde in Dublin. This the sayd Jones would have to be a brybe, & Threatned Cottingham to accuse him thereof. Cottingham in simplicitie, having gott a good Benefice, He accompted it a small thinge, gave the felowe nowe & then money to supplye his wants, Wherebye the Dronken fellowe Jones was so flesht, that he gave out to his Dronken companions he could never want moneye so long as Cottingham lived. These speeches cominge to Sr James Areskin & the Deane of Downe there hearinge, They concluded yf Cottingham were

guiltie of symonie, the Bishopp could not be free. So they Dealt wth him to accuse Cottingham. Then was Cottingham called in question & examined by S^r George Ratlyff, an Atturney for the Kinge in the North of England, but nowe knighted by the Lord Deputy, & a privie Councilloure. The Bishopp being come to Dublyn & informed of all these Doeings, He apprehended himself to be wounded throughe Cottinghams sydes, & therefore would have better informed S^r George Ratliffe of the Trueth & his Dishonestie, whoe was the Accuser: But S^r George was verie peremptorie, alleadginge that Harrye Jones Testimonie would serve the turne to Deprive Cottingham of his Benefice & the Bishopp of his Bishoppricke. The Bishopp was inured this yeare by past to endure insolent speeches, and therefore passed by S^r Georges unbeseeminge woords. In the meane tyme Harrye Jones was accused of Divers fforgeries both from England & in Ireland, confessed that there was 200^{lb.} offered him yf his Accusations of Cottingham should prevaile; So fell sick and Dyed miserablie. Thus was the Bishopp of Clogher his accusation of symonie at an end. Yett the Lord Deputy was not satisfied toucheinge the other point, the Delapidations of his Bishopprick. Whereuppon he resorted to the Lord Deputy, & one daye when the Lord Deputy told him that he haired ill, The Bishopp aunswared he knewe so muche himself & was not ashamed of it; yea, that he gloryed in it, *male audire ex malis*. He acknowledged that he was hated of Divers of his cun-

trymen, & namelie of the Lord Balfour & Sr James Areskin, & Divers others of his Cuntrymen had sould themselves to worke all wickedness, & were great oppressors of their Neighboures ; That for his zeale to the Church & free Schooles, & his Releife to his power of them that were wronged, was therefore hated of them, & for this cause they had stirred up some ambitious men, suche as were greedie of preferment, to Detract him, and, yf they could fynde cause, to invade his estate ; But nowe he reioiced that his Matie had sett suche a Governor over them all, whoe would ere long knowe himself better, and his Adversaries too, & what everie one was in their place. Soone after this the Lord Balfour was complayned of by most of his Neighboures, & there came so manie and so Dangerous complaints against him, That he shunned his Tryall, & gott him over to England to seeke a Pardon, Where, after he had made awaie all his estate to make freindes, he Dyed. Sr James Areskin allso perceavinge he prevayled nothinge by Clamperinge wth the Bishopp of Clogher, he desyred to be reconciled to the Bishopp, and soon after Dyed at Dublin, where the Bishopp of Clogher was requested by his Sonne & other freindes to make his ffunerall Sermon, & did accordinglie. The Deane of Downe was by this tyme preferred to be Bishopp of Downe, & one Daye in the Castle of Dublyn, after some privat Discourse, prayed the Bishopp of Clogher that nowe beinge brothers, the law of *ἀμνστία* might take place betweene them. The Bishopp of Kilfanor, Archedeacon of

Clogher, he Dyed allso. Nowe, after manie Troubles, the Bishopp of Clogher he began to fynde rest, & did dailye amend in his worldlie estate; ffor by the Lord Deputyes favour (Who was to the Church of Ireland more than a ffather) The Northern Bishoppes of Ulster of the Escheated Countyes had lycence to lett newe Leases for 60 yeares, so had their Rents Doubled. Nowe had the Bishopp gott Eight or Nynne Towne Landes lyeing contigue to his newe howse in Clogher, w^{ch} he Destinatt to be a perpetuall Demeasnes for his succeeding Bishoppes, & gott an Act of Estate past thereon. He recovered allso other Lands his Predecessor Bishopp Montgomerie was never in possession of; as namelie, the Isle of Devenishe from the Lord Hastings, the greatest part of the Island of Inishmore from Sr Ralph Goore, Baronett, The Landes of Ternomgrathe from James Magrath, The Towne land of Rakerin from Sr Arthur Leygh, The Quarter of Drumkennadagh from Art. O'Neall, w^{ch} thoughe the nowe Bishopp of Clogher hath leased to the old possessors for 80^{lb}. yearlye, yet maie be worthe ffyve hundreth Pounds per annum when the leases are expired. The most parte allso of all the rest of the Tenaunts surrendered their old Leases, & tooke newe, Doublinge their Rents; So that at this same tyme the Bishopp-ricke is woorth 1500^{lb}. yearlye. He hath allso ffower Hundreth poundes per annum of his owne purchase, and his Wyf her Dower, w^{ch} summes he Dothe not hoord up, nor yet dothe spende Idlie, but keepeth an Honourable Howse, & settethe manie poore men in

woorke; Liveth contentedlye & pleasantlye wth a Religious and vertuous Gentlewoman of good Estimation, by whome, in his olde age, he hathe a Sonne named James, and Twoo Daughters, Elizabeth & Marye, all hopefull Children. Thus is he dailye prepareinge for his Dissolution, and prayinge It maye be to Gods Glorie, & his owne everlastinge Happines.—Amen.

[In the Manuscript, what follows is in a different hand.]

BUT whill the theater of this world Lasteth, Ther wil be new Tragedyes played upon it. Behold, then, all the thre Kingdoms, first Scotland, nixt England, & last of all Ireland, in a fearfull combustiou in a verie schort tym. The fyr began thus: The Church of Scotland having no sett form of Liturgie; The King, with advyse of sundrie his Bischops, he directed a sett form of divyn service to be printed, not much differing in any substantiall point from the service book used in England, and sett furth proclamatioun that uniformitie should be kept accordinglie throughout that kingdom. This being doon with more haist then good speed, without consent of ther presbiteries, The presbiterians underhand, stirred up the people to distast the book, and to oppos themselves to such as should offer to obey the proclamatioun. Then was ther nothing haired but murmuring in privat and railing in publick, crying out that Religioun was betrayed, and ane English mass brought in. That the Bi-

schops wer the doers therof, and glyd wer to gett this occasioun to mak that order of Churchmen odious who wer now to much countenanced (as they thoght) by the King. The presbiteries they feared that Bischops by tym wold divest them of ther authoritie. Thos of the nobilitie & gentry again whos estait was maid up by the spoyll of the Church, They feared also that ther estaittes might be branked iff Bischops wer in such authoritie and creditt; so resolution was takin to cry doun both the book of divyn service, and the functioun of Bishops too. To this effect schambs, slanders, and lyes are broached; The weaker sex, and ignorant people, encouraged to offer violence to the reverend fathers of the Church, *or who-soever wold rede that divyne service prescrybed*; and thus was the fyre kindled by seditious preachers, which the King went about to quench by edicts and proclamatiouns, but the seedis of seditioun had taken so deep root, no proclamatioun wold now serv the turn. Ther was still protestatiouns put up to enervat the proclamatiouns. Thus was sovereign authoritie baffouled, and the King forced to rays an army to bring that kingdom to obedience; ffor under colour of covenanting to defend religioun, they persuaded most men to subscrib with them to keep fast together, and defend on another; and who refused to enter into this unlawfull covenant wer forced to it, or else robbed of all ther estait, so seized on the Kings Castellis, his revenues, and multiplyd ther contempts from tym to tym. The King rayzed an army in England, and

marched as far as the borders to chastise those rebels; now, though he had power enough, with the help of his good subjects in Scotland, to have brok the neck of ther Covenant, Yet was the King so tractable, that he was overcome with the advys of some Noblemen & Councillours (who regarded ther own particulars more than his honour) to pardon what was past upon promise of forbearance of such violent courses in tym to come, and living orderlie thereafter in ther wonted obedience to the laws; uppon thes promisees The King he returned to England without any effects of bringing an army so farr on with so great coast. Whereby thes Covenanters insolence increasing, new complaints were brought daylie to the King by particular men, whom they oppressed both before and after this pacificatioun. Hereupon the King was forced the next year to rays another army in England, and to send the Marques Hammiltoun to Sea with a part therof to hinder the Scottis from all sort of Traffick. It was concluded also, that ane army should be raysed in Irland of Eight thousand, and for the maintenance of both armyes, that a Parliament should be summond in England and another in Ireland.

The Earl of Straffoord, lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he hasted the Parliament in Ireland, and so handled the matter, that to thes warrs they consented to contribut moor substedys then the cuntry culd weall beer; which was raised in all haist, and ane army of Ten thousand men raysed, and directed to march to the northeast of

Irland, right against Scotland. Thes wer in readynes at a call; but Behold, the Scottis in the mean tym brake in in England, took Newcastle upon Tyne, and seassed themselfis in Northumberland and Durham, without any great oppositioun. The Parlament of England were so farr from discontent, that they encouraged the Scottis to continue where they had settled themselfs, and bond themselfs to pay them large summs of money for ther Brotherly assistance off thir proceedings in Parlament, and prosecuting The Earl of Straffoord, who was accused for subverting the fundamental laws of the kingdom, and labouring, by all his skill, to sett the two kingdoms at odds. A command cam our from England to dissolve the armye in Ireland, which was no sooner doon bot the Parlament of Irland sent our Agents to the King and Parlament in England, with commissioun to charge the Earl of Straffoord that he had governed them tyrannically, and had wronged the kingdom in many particulars. Both Parlements, and the Scottish Agents or commissiouners prosecut the Earl of Straffoord so eagerlie, that ther was found a law and a necessitye he should be put to death. In the mean tym the Parlament of England, following the patern begun in Scotland, They prevailed to have many things of great importance in the government of England altered in tyme to come; as namelie, taking any the Bischops vottis out of the Lords hous in Parlament, calling ther trienniall Parlements, without acquainting the King withall, Taking away the star-chamber and high Commissioun Courts, regulating

the Councell Table ; his Maties^{ties} relinquishing his title of imposing custom upon merchandise, and power of pressing of Souldiours, The continuance of the present Parliament during ther own pleasur ; and many other points, supposed no King would ever had patience should hav been motioned, far les consented unto. The agents of Irland, sent thither from the Irish Parliament, perceaving sovereign authoritie so shaken, they inform them who sent them of all thes proceedings ; whereuppon the Papists stirred up on another, and ther titular Clergy, Bischops, Vicars generals, preasts, and friers (who abounded in that kingdom), they poused all ferdward, now or never, to root out the reformed religion, and to putt to the sword all the Brittishe who wold not assist and tak part with them in ther rebelloun. Ther pretencis wer : They alledged the like courses wer intended against them, all of them of ther professioun ; Which thogh falsly pretended by them, yet some things ther wer that hasted ther conspiracy, viz. Some indiscreet petitions wer sent over to the Parliament of England ; on intituled, a petitioun from the protestants in the Counties of Down, Antrem, and Tyron in Ulster, sent back in print, and weall accepted of the Parliament ; after which, many lyke petitiouns wer mad readye to be sent over ; add unto this, the Scottismens frequent brags in the north, that General Lesly wold come over ere long, and make a general reformatioun. Thes ydle petitiouns and vain braggis enraged that people in a wrong tyme. Ther conspiracy was neverthe-

less closlie caryed. The natives might be perceaved to wax insolent, and now and then to vent suspitious words. They had severall vne - - soned meettings and talk of provyding arms; all which was cloaked with raysing of regiments to serv the king of Spayn against the Portegall or the ffrench.

The Bischop of Clogher had been verye kynd to the nativis, and kept fourtie of them at least who wer his domesticks and household servants, of whom no question ther were dyvers uittie fellows privie to the rebelloun, yet never on of them forwarned him of the danger; Bot Archibald Areskin, his sone in law, send him a letter the 21. of October

THE END.

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A breefe Memoriall of the Lyfe and Death of Doctor James Spottiswood

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